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THE

REGIMENTAL COMPANION.

VOL. I.

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BRITISH MUSEUM
15
68
MAR

THE REGIMENTAL COMPANION;

CONTAINING

THE RELATIVE DUTIES

OF

Every Officer in the Britiſh Army;

AND

Rendering the Principles of Syſtem and Reſponſibility familiar.

BY CHARLES JAMES,

Author of Hints to Lord Rawdon on our Military Eſtabliſhments, a Comprehenſive View of the Interior of Regiments, &c.

A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Aimez donc ces details, ils ne ſont pas ſans gloire,
C'eſt là le premier pas qui mene à la victoire;
Dans des honneurs obſcurs vous ne vieillirez pas,
Soldat, vous aprendrez a régir des ſoldats.

King *of* Pruſſia's *Works.*

LONDON:

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1800.

Captn. Lumbar

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TO

FIELD MARSHAL

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF YORK,

CAPTAIN GENERAL

AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES,

&c. &c. &c.

THE FOLLOWING TREATISE

IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, BY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

DEVOTED AND OBEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANT,

CHA. JAMES.

BRITISH MUSEUM
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89
MAR

TO THE

BRITISH ARMY.

To thoſe brave and meritorious Men, who in all ſituations, and under all circumſtances, never fail to fight gallantly for their Country, this humble attempt to introduce ſyſtem and regularity, for the ultimate Promotion of real Service, is reſpectfully dedicated

By their obedient humble Servant,

The AUTHOR.

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THE

REGIMENTAL COMPANION;

&c. &c.

STAFF OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE KING,

CHIEF MAGISTRATE, AND ONE OF THE THREE INTEGRAL PARTS OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION,

HAS ten aids-de-camp; every one of whom enjoys the brevet rank of full colonel in the army. It may be remarked, that let the prior ſituation of the individual be what it may, the King's nomination to be one of his aids-de-camp entitles him to the above rank. Young officers of birth and fortune, who have been upon foreign ſervice, are frequently diſtinguiſhed by his Majeſty in this manner.

His Majeſty is conſtitutionally, and in his own proper right, Captain General of the Britiſh Army, the primary ſource from which all appointments in it are

derived, and the laſt reſort of military juriſdiction. With him, as principal magiſtrate in the ſtate, and head of the executive power, all the arrangements of the Britiſh army, conſiſting of artillery, guards, line, marines, fencibles, militia, volunteer corps, &c. finally reſt; from him they derive energy and effect; and, when war has been proclaimed, to him only does the army look for the immediate application of its powers; ſubject, nevertheleſs, hereafter, to the inveſtigation of parliament.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

HAS a military ſecretary and four aids-de-camp, who may be field officers.

The powers which are veſted in this important character are of a very extenſive nature. Poſſeſſing the confidence of the principal member in the executive government of the country, his acts are uniformly ſanctioned by the King, to whom no application can be made but through his immediate channel.

His office is at the Horſe Guards, where military councils aſſemble, by his order, to make the neceſſary arrangements for the army. During the winter and ſpring months, His Royal Highneſs holds a familar military levee every Tueſday and Friday; to which all officers have acceſs.

When

When an officer is with his regiment, or belongs to an exiſting one, the regular mode of obtaining admiſſion to the Commander in Chief is through his own commanding officer; by whom he is either perſonally introduced, or through whom his written application is forwarded to the official ſecretary.

His public or official ſecretary is generally an experienced officer from the line, who has clerks under him for the diſpatch of buſineſs. It is through this gentleman that all memorials, &c. muſt find their way to the Commander in Chief.

When an unattached or half pay officer attends the Commander in Chief's levee, and wiſhes to be introduced to his Royal Highneſs, he muſt give his card to one of the aids-de-camp; ſpecifying his rank in the army.

The uſual hour of attendance is one o'clock. It is not required, that officers ſhould be regimentally dreſſed on theſe occaſions; His Royal Highneſs being graciouſly pleaſed to receive individuals in plain clothes.

The following form of a letter to the commanding officer of the regiment, or to the Commander in Chief's ſecretary [*as the caſe may be*] will perhaps anſwer.

 SIR,

SIR,

I SHOULD hope the contents of the annexed memorial will not be thought irregular. Under that preſumption, I take the liberty to requeſt you will embrace the firſt convenient opportunity of laying the ſame before Field Marſhal His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces, &c. &c.

(Signed)

(Rank.)

To———*Secretary to H. R. H. F. M. The Duke of York, or Excellency* [as the caſe may be] *the Commander in Chief, &c. &c. Horſe Guards, Whitehall. Or Colonel, &c. commanding the*————[as the caſe may be.]

If the regiment be in a diſtrict, or under the immediate command of any general officer, the application muſt paſs through him.

In order to ſurmount the many difficulties which muſt unavoidably preſent themſelves during a Continental War, moſt eſpecially in Holland, Field Marſhal His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York has been induced to add a naval aid-de-camp to his ſtaff.

The duty of this officer, who muſt have been bred to the ſea ſervice, and be otherwiſe qualified to act on ſhore, will be to facilitate and perfect the conſtruction and deſtruction of pontoons, and to prevent the fatal diſaſters

diſaſters which might otherwiſe enſue from unforeſeen inundations, &c.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by a ſpecial commiſſion under the ſign manual, has been appointed Captain General of all the Britiſh forces that ſerve or are to ſerve in and out of the Kingdom.

Sir William Fawcett tranſacted the buſineſs at the Horſe Guards during the abſence of the Commander in Chief. But he did not poſſeſs any part of the extenſive patronage which is attached to that ſituation.

To obviate in ſome degree the inconveniences which might have ariſen from the abſence of the Captain General, the Commander in Chief, for the time being, had a diſcretionary power to furniſh any gentleman with a certificate or aſſurance by which he might be enabled to join his corps, although his commiſſion ſhould not have gone through the regular forms. This certificate or letter was tranſmitted to the agent, who forwarded a copy of it to the perſon that wiſhed to join. Theſe papers generally ran to the following purport.

Gentlemen, *Horſe Guards*, 17

I am directed by General Sir Wm. Fawcett to acquaint you in anſwer to your letter of the —— inſtant, that it is the intention of his Royal Highneſs the Captain General to recommend enſign ————of the——regiment to the King, to be ap-

pointed to a lieutenancy by purchaſe in the——Regiment. (Signed) ——— A. G.

Meſs.———Agents.

Meſs. ——————— preſent their compliments to lieutenant ——— have the pleaſure to encloſe a copy of a letter they have received from the Commander in Chief's office, by which lieutenant will be at liberty to take his paſſage to join the regiment as ſoon as he thinks proper.

When an officer had obtained this document, he applied for the following certificate, to be preſented to the pay-maſter of the regiment, when on a foreign ſtation.

" We certify, that has not received any " pay &c. from us, as And that he has " paid the fees of his commiſſion or commiſſions."

(Signed) Agents.

The following is the form of a letter from the agent to be delivered to the commanding officer of a regiment, when an officer joins before his commiſſion has been ſigned by the King.

Sir, *London,* 17

We have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to approve of the following appointment:

Enſign from the regiment to be lieutenant by *(by or without as the caſe may be)* purchaſe

purchaſe vice who retires, &c.——
(as the caſe may be) commiſſion dated
Officer Commanding Signed
the Regiment Agent.

In the meantime it is neceſſary to obſerve, that all applications to the only efficient medium between the King and his officers, were directed to be made through the Commander in Chief, for the time being, at the Horſe Guards; who was deſcribed in the official circular letters as General commanding the forces in Great Britain. Through him a direct communication exiſted with head quarters; and all matters which immediately concerned the army were forwarded to the Duke of York, whoſe military deſignation was, His Royal Highneſs the Captain General and Commander in Chief.

The Duke of Marlborough firſt enjoyed this important rank. In the year 1747 the Duke of Cumberland was likewiſe honoured with the title. But, if we recollect right, its influence and patronage were extremely limited, nor do we believe their rank extended beyond the immediate ſphere of military operations upon the Continent; the King being the only hereditary Captain General known to the conſtitution of Great Britain. Nobody, however, can pretend to queſtion his right to delegate the powers annexed to that ſituation, in whatever manner he chooſes.

Duties

Duties of a General of a Diſtrict.

A GENERAL of a diſtrict is entitled to have three aids-de-camp. If a lieutenant general, he has his own diſtrict, together with a major general's, under his command.

He receives reports, &c. from the major general reſpecting the troops in his diſtrict; reviews and inſpects them, likewiſe orders field days of the whole, brigaded or by ſeparate corps, when and in what part of the diſtrict he pleaſes: making the neceſſary reports to the War Office, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

A lieutenant general is entitled to two aids-de-camp. A major general to one aid-de-camp and a brigade major. A brigadier general to one brigade major.

The relative duties of theſe officers are too well known to be minutely ſpecified here.

When an officer who has not attained the rank of full general is intruſted with any particular expedition or command, local rank is commonly given to him and to his ſtaff.

The pay of aids-de-camp is ten ſhillings per day, with nineteen pounds extra forage money for taking the field, and forage for three horſes. The duties of the different aids-de-camp are nearly alike. The

ſenior

ſenior or firſt aid-de-camp generally ſigns all returns for the general's ſuite, for forage, fuel, &c. The ſecond aid-de-camp receives meſſages and attends to the viſitors at head quarters.

No officer, having rank ſuperior to that of Captain (except in the two caſes already ſpecified) can be an aid-de-camp.

All aids-de-camp muſt have rank in the line. Officers belonging to the militia, fencible or yeomanry corps are not eligible to that ſituation.

The duties of a brigade major are, to receive orders from the general: to iſſue them to the different adjutants of the brigade; to collect the ſeveral regimental reports; to make out a general one from the whole for head quarters; to inſpect all parties going on patrole, &c. but he conſtantly remains with the brigade, being a point of reference for the adjutants belonging to the different regiments which compoſe it. His pay is ten ſhillings per day, with the ſame allowances which are given to aids-de-camp.

The major of brigade of the day is to tell off the ſeveral guards in camp, in the ſame manner that the town major does in garriſon. He is likewiſe to ſee that the picquet is drawn out at the head of each battalion in conformity to orders.

It is particularly directed by the late regulations, that a major of brigade is to be conſidered as an officer

officer attached to the brigade, not perſonally to the officer commanding it.

His ſtation on a march is in front of the leading regiment of his brigade; he is to encamp in the rear of the brigade. The brigade-major, or an orderly adjutant, is to be conſtantly in the lines of the camp of the brigade.

Majors of brigade and aids-de-camp are, as ſoon as poſſible, to notify their general's quarters to the Commander in Chief.

Whenever the army moves, the majors of brigade are made reſponſible that all advanced and detached poſts are called in at the proper time to their places in the column of march.

All orders ſent by aids-de-camp are to be delivered in the plaineſt manner.

When circumſtances will permit, all orders ſhould be delivered in writing; aids-de-camp ought, on this account, to be provided with a ſmall tablet or memorandum, from which they may at all times detach ſlips of paper, containing the general's directions.

The qualifications required in an aid-de-camp are, a perfect knowledge of every military manœuvre, an aptitude of eye at taking ground, a quick apprehenſion of inſtructions, facility at explanation, and the utmoſt compoſure of mind. He muſt likewiſe be thoroughly maſter of his horſe.

All

All appointments of aids-de- camp, brigade majors or other ſtaff officers, are to be notified in public orders.

Regulations relative to the Dreſs of Staff Officers.

FIELD Marſhal his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, has recently ordained, that the different diſtinctions of dreſs among the ſtaff officers of Great Britain ſhould be obſerved in conformity to the following regulations, viz.—

The dreſs of the adjutant general, the quarter-maſter general, and the barrack-maſter general, to be the ſame as the frock uniform of lieutenant generals, in ſilver.

Deputy adjutant general, deputy quarter-maſter general, and deputy barrack-maſter general, the ſame as the frock uniform of major generals, in ſilver.

Any of the above ſtaff officers, being general officers, are permitted to wear, in ſilver, the button appropriated to officers of that rank, inſtead of the raiſed ſtaff button, which is commonly in uſe.

The adjutant and quarter-maſter general of the forces, the barrack-maſter general in England, and their reſpective deputies, as alſo the aids-de-camp of His Majeſty, and His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, are to be diſtinguiſhed excluſively, by wearing two epaulets.

All

All other adjutants general, quarter-maſters general, and barrack maſters general, with their deputies, wear one epaulet on the right ſhoulder.

The uniform to be uſed in future, by aſſiſtant adjutants general, aſſiſtant quarter-maſters general, and by majors of brigade, is to be in ſilver, the ſame as the uniform preſcribed for aids-de-camp; but the two former officers, viz. the aſſiſtant adjutants general and the aſſiſtant quarter-maſter general, are to be diſtinguiſhed by wearing two epaulets.

Majors of brigade, attached to brigades of cavalry, to wear one epaulet on the left ſhoulder; thoſe attached to brigades of infantry, one epaulet on the right ſhoulder. The buttons uſed by aſſiſtant adjutants general, aſſiſtant quarter-maſters general, aids-de-camp (with the exception of His Majeſty's), and majors of brigade, to be plain. Theſe uniforms and directions are, by His Majeſty's command, appropriated excluſively to the officers above ſpecified.

His Majeſty is pleaſed to permit generals and the ſtaff officers above mentioned, to appear in the field in plain uniforms; but they are at all times to wear the diſtinguiſhing epaulets, buttons, and facings, as above preſcribed; and their dreſs is, in every other particular, to be moſt pointedly exact and uniform.

With the view of contributing, as much as poſſible, to that ſyſtem of uniformity which His R. H. the

the Duke of York is ſolicitous to produce in every department of the Britiſh Army, it is here humbly ſuggeſted, that ſome ſpecific inſtructions ſhould be iſſued relative to the dreſs, &c. of the commiſſary general, deputy commiſſary general or commiſſary of accounts, and of every ſubordinate appointment. No regulations of the kind exiſt at preſent, or if they do, few ſeem to know, and ſcarcely any to notice, the neceſſary marks of diſtinction. The medical and barrack departments might likewiſe be attended to on this head. Every ſituation, from the phyſician and ſurgeon general down to regimental ſurgeons and aſſiſtants, ought to be diſtinguiſhed in their outward appearance from the reſt of the army. Perhaps the period is not far off, when ſome ſpecific regulations, with regard to officers' epaulets, may be introduced. Ranks will then be known by every military man without a reference to the Army Liſt, and ſoldiers will gradually learn what honours are due to their ſuperiors, by the different epaulets they wear. It will not perhaps be thought too minute to propoſe, that every officer who ſhall wear a cocked hat, with a cockade, ſhall have the uniform button and loop of his corps attached to it. With regard to the cockade, it is to be lamented, that a badge, evidently intended to convey notions of the pureſt honour, ſhould be within the reach of every proſtitute's ſervant. Nor does it reflect

much credit upon our noblemen and gentry, to load the ſhoulders of their lackies with epaulets of rich bullion. The ſervants belonging to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, wear a green ſtrap with a ſmall gold edging.

Regulations relative to the Hats and Feathers of Staff Officers.

General Officers, &c.

THE hat encircled with a crimſon and gold band with taſſels.

Gilt button.

Gilt ſcaled loops.

The edges of the hat bound with black ribband.

Scarlet and white feathers.

Commiſſary Generals, &c.

Regulation hat—

Gilt button, with the Crown over G. R.

White feathers.

Brigade Majors.

Regulation hat—

Plain white button.

Plated

Plated ſcaled loops.
Scarlet and white feathers.

Aids-de-Camp.

Regulation hat—
Plain gilt button.
Gilt ſcaled loops.
Scarlet and white feathers.

STAFF OF THE ARMY IN NORTH BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THESE ſtaffs, though in every reſpect, as to general ſervice, ſubordinate to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces, and conſequently deriving all their eſſential powers from the fountain head of military juriſdiction (the King) have, nevertheleſs, ſome local privileges and intermediate duties which it is incumbent upon every officer to know. The moſt neceſſary one, and that indeed which compriſes every other, is the knowledge, that no application can be made to His Majeſty, or to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces, by any officer ſtationed in North Britain or Ireland, without the intermediate concurrence and approbation of the Governor General in Ireland, and through the Commander in Chief in Scotland. When a regiment is in either of theſe countries,

its relative duties with regard to general head quarters are the ſame as thoſe in England. Appropriate local channels are provided for the regular courſe of buſineſs; and through thoſe only muſt every official communication or regimental application, for the benefit and convenience of individuals, find its way to the governor general or commander in chief, *as the caſe may be.*

Staff of the Army in North Britain in 1799.

ONE Commander in Chief.
One ſecond in command.
Three major generals, with one aid-de-camp and one brigade major each.
One deputy adjutant general.
One brigade major.
One major of brigade to cavalry.
One military ſecretary.
Four aids-de-camp to the Commander in Chief.
One ditto to the commander en ſecond.
One aſſiſtant barrack-maſter general.
Two aſſiſtants to ditto.
One barrack-maſter.
One deputy quarter-maſter general.
Two aſſiſtants to ditto.
One inſpector of military roads.

One muſter-maſter.
One commiſſary.
One deputy commiſſary of ſtores.
One aſſiſtant ditto.
One judge advocate.
One deputy ditto.
One inſpector of hoſpitals.
One phyſician.
One ſurgeon.
Two aſſiſtant ſurgeons.
One apothecary.

Staff of the Army in Ireland in 1799.

ONE governor general, with ten aids-de-camp, called ordinaries and extraordinaries.
One ſecretary to the board of general officers.
Three lieutenant generals, with two aids-de-camp and one brigade major each.
Twenty-three major generals, with one aid-de-camp and one brigade major each.
Seven brigadier generals, with one brigade major each.
One adjutant general, with aſſiſtants.
One deputy adjutant general, with ditto.
One quarter-maſter general, with aſſiſtants.
One deputy quarter-maſter general, with ditto.
One brigade major general.
One inſpector general of recruiting, with aſſiſtants.

Two phyſicians general.
One ſtaff phyſician.
One ſurveyor general.
One muſter-maſter general.
One deputy muſter-maſter general.
Six commiſſaries of muſters.
One commiſſary general of ſtores.
One deputy commiſſary general of ditto.
One advocate general and judge martial.
Two deputies ditto.
One procurator martial general.
One deputy town major of Dublin.

Staff of the Army during the Expedition in Holland, under the Command of His Royal Highneſs the Captain General and Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Forces, 1799.

THREE lieutenant generals.
Nine major generals.
One colonel commanding a brigade.
One deputy adjutant general.
One aſſiſtant adjutant general.
One deputy quarter-maſter general.
Two aſſiſtant quarter-maſter generals.
One deputy commiſſary general.

One

One aſſiſtant commiſſary general.
One commiſſary of ſtores.
Three deputy commiſſaries.
One aſſiſtant commiſſary.
One commiſſary of accompts.
Three majors of brigade.
Five aids-de-camp.
One naval aid-de-camp.
One pay-maſter.
One aſſiſtant pay-maſter.

Medical Staff.

One inſpector of hoſpitals.
One aſſiſtant.
Two phyſicians.
Four ſurgeons.
Three apothecaries.
One purveyor.
One deputy ditto.
Nineteen hoſpital mates.
Three veterinary ſurgeons.
One poſt maſter general.
One chaplain general.

Ordnance of Ireland.

ONE maſter general, with two aids-de-camp.
One lieutenant-general, with one aid-de-camp.
One ſurveyor general, with aſſiſtants.

One

One clerk of the ordnance.
One treaſurer.
One ſecretary.

In addition to theſe eſtabliſhments, there is a ſtaff of the military diſtricts in South Britain, which is immediately under the controul of Field Marſhal His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; theſe conſiſt of

London, under the command of one lieutenant general, with two aids-de-camp.
Five major generals, with one aid-de-camp each.
One aſſiſtant adjutant general.
Four brigade majors.
Seven aids-de-camp.

The Southern, South-weſt, Eaſtern, Weſtern, Severn, Yorkſhire, North-eaſt, and North-weſt diſtricts, are, each, commanded by appropriate ſtaffs. Theſe ſtaffs conſiſt moſtly of officers belonging to various regiments, who are in the actual receipt of every farthing that can ariſe from their ſeveral appointments. A temporary proviſion might poſſibly be made for ſome deſerving half-pay officers, were they differently conſtituted.

Adjutant

Adjutant General's Office.

The adjutant general's office may be properly conſidered as the executive channel through which every ſpecies of military arrangement paſſes to, and from the War-Office. Local regulations for the government of brigades, diſtinct commands, garriſon and camp duties, &c. are iſſued from this department. An adjutant general, is, in fact, to a whole army, what the ſame character is to a regiment. By the returns tranſmitted to his office, from the ſeveral regiments at home, or on foreign ſervice, Government is put in poſſeſſion of the real effective ſtrength of its military force, and the War-Office is enabled to form an accurate eſtimate of what ſums are required for the immediate ſubſiſtence of the ſeveral corps. Activity, judgment, and extreme preciſion, are the requiſite qualifications for this important truſt. A mere diſciplinarian or a martinet who prides himſelf upon having ſeen much ſervice, is very far from being eligible to this ſituation, unleſs he poſſeſs a thorough knowledge of all the interior regulations; and we are ſorry to be obliged to add, of all the ſecret management of returns. He is, in fact, one of the principal checks by which an honeſt adminiſtration has the

power

power of puniſhing and preventing much dilapidation and great corruption.

All returns, reports, and papers, purely of a military and public nature, which are to be ſent to the adjutant general, are in future to be addreſſed, "To "the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horſe Guards, "London," without adjoining his name.

All official letters from general and other officers, in command, which are deſigned to be laid before His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, are to be ſigned by the general or commanding officers themſelves.

All official letters, intended for the deputy adjutant general, or other officer, belonging to the department, are to be tranſmitted, under covers addreſſed as above, to the adjutant general.

To prevent an improper expence of poſtage, all official letters and returns, ſent to the quarter-maſter general, or officers in his department, are to be ſent under covers addreſſed "To the Right Honourable "the Secretary at War, London;" and on the outſide of the covers is to be written, in legible characters, "Quarter-Maſter General's Department."

The buſineſs of the adjutant general's department is tranſacted at the Horſe Guards, and in Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Inſtructions

Inſtructions relative to military uniforms, &c. are obtained at this office.

Quarter-Maſter General's Office.

ONE quarter-maſter general, with aſſiſtants.
One deputy quarter-maſter general, with ditto.
One inſpector of roads, &c. with aſſiſtants.

The office is at the Horſe Guards.

It would be ſuperfluous to enter into a minute deſcription of the duties of this office. The chief ingredient, however, required in the character of a quarter-maſter general, and from him to the quarter-maſter ſerjeant of a regiment is honeſty.

The mental qualifications are, an accurate knowledge of accounts, a quickneſs at every ſpecies of œconomical diſtribution, and a clear mode of arrangement. He ought likewiſe to be intimately verſed in the knowledge of locality; the diverſity of roads, and the relative ſituation of towns, villages, &c.

Office of Judge Martial and Advocate General.

ONE advocate general.
One deputy, whoſe ſituation is permanent.

Every other deputy or officiating judge advocate of a court martial, is entitled to ten ſhillings per diem, for

for the time employed, if on foreign ſervice. Eight ſhillings are allowed in the navy. It has been uſual, and we believe the rule is obſerved, for the preſident of a naval court-martial to give the officiating judge advocate a certificate, to authoriſe him to receive that allowance.

It is cuſtomary, at home, to inſert *ten days* in the certificate, and abroad, *twelve days*, for each trial.

The following copy of a naval certificate, is taken from the Appendix to the ingenious Treatiſe on Naval Courts Martial.

" Theſe are to certify, that Mr. J. M. officiated
" as judge advocate at a court-martial, at which I
" preſided, held on board His Majeſty's ſhip
" in the North River, New York, the 18th day of
" May, 1782, for the trial of H. W. belonging to
" His Majeſty's ſhip for mutiny and
" ſedition, and that he was employed twelve days
" in making preparations for the trial, attending
" the court, and copying and tranſmitting the
" minutes of the proceedings.

" Given on board His Majeſty's ſhip—"

As there is an officiating judge advocate in every diſtrict, a regulation of this ſort is loudly called for.

There are likewiſe temporary ſubordinate deputies in the different diſtricts; but there is not any particu-

lar

lar allowance given for their attendance at general courts martial, that are aſſembled on home ſervice.

The office has been removed from the Horſe Guards, and is at the corner of Albemarle-ſtreet, Grafton-ſtreet.

Brigade Major General.

AS the country is divided into diſtricts, each under the immediate command of a general officer, it has been found neceſſary, for the diſpatch of military buſineſs, to eſtabliſh an office, which ſhall be ſolely confined to brigade duties.

The preſent brigade major general is Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hope, who reſides at No. 5, Clarges-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

This appointment is always given to an officer who has ſeen ſervice, and is well verſed in all the minutiæ of interior diſcipline. All orders relative to corps of officers, &c. which are tranſmitted from the Commander in Chief to the generals of diſtricts, paſs through this channel of intermediate communication. Thus, for inſtance, if a general court martial be inſtituted on the conduct of a field officer, the order to put him into cloſe arreſt, or arreſt at large, iſſues from the Horſe Guards, to the general of the diſtrict, from

 him

him to the brigade major general, and laſtly to the commanding officer of the regiment, if he ſhould be ſuperior in rank to the officer accuſed.

Chaplain General.

ONE Chaplain general of the army—He may be written or ſpoken to at the Horſe Guards.

When a regiment lies at too great a diſtance from the Pariſh church, it is the duty of the commanding officer to give timely notice to the Chaplain general, who will iſſue his directions accordingly.

When on ſervice, Chaplains are to take it by turns to viſit the wounded in the hoſpitals after an engagement or ſkirmiſh, and to read the burial ſervice at the interment of the dead. Regiments in the Weſt Indies uſually pay two ſhillings and ſixpence per diem to the officiating Clergyman.

During the preſent War ten ſhillings have been paid for the weekly attendance of clergymen, upon regiments ſtationed in Great Britain, and out of the reach of pariſh ſervice. This expence has been charged in the regimental accounts.

The retired Chaplains of reduced corps are to continue to receive their allowance of four ſhillings per day, during the War.

Entrance

Entrance into the Britiſh Army.

EVERY officer who enters ſeriouſly into the Army, ought to bear in mind the following memorable obſervation of General Monk—

"War, the profeſſion of a ſoldier, is that of all others, which as it conferreth moſt honour upon a man who therein acquitteth himſelf well; ſo it draweth the greateſt infamy upon him who demeaneth himſelf ill. For one fault committed can never be repaired, and one hour cauſeth the loſs of that reputation, which hath been thirty years acquiring."

The uſual mode of entering into the Britiſh Army is by a regular form of letter, which is iſſued from the adjutant general's office. Printed copies of theſe letters lie in the hands of the ſeveral agents, and may be had, upon application, by any gentleman deſirous of commencing a military life. The purport of this official document is to certify the intentions of the individual to the Commander in Chief, of his being willing to abide, in the fulleſt ſenſe of the word, by the preſcribed rules and regulations. This letter is delivered by the agent into the Commander in Chief's office at the Horſe Guards.

The age at which a young gentleman becomes eligible to a ſituation in the Britiſh army, is ſixteen.

The following form of certificate has ſometimes been adopted,

I do hereby certify, that Mr. A. B. is in every reſpect qualified to ſerve as enſign in his Majeſty's regiment of or *as the caſe may be.*

(Signed) Lt. Colonel } as the caſe
Major. } may be.

A letter to the colonel of the regiment, through whom the recommendation is ſuppoſed to paſs, to the Commander in Chief, is more acceptable. This letter muſt be written by an officer holding a commiſſion in the army not under the rank of field officer, viz.

SIR,

I beg leave to recommend Mr. A. B. as a gentleman fully qualified to hold an enſigncy in his Majeſty's regiment of or *as the caſe may be.*

(Signed) Lt. Col. } as the caſe
Colonel *C. D.* Major. } may be.
Commanding his Majeſty's
of or

When

When an individual, having previouſly lodged his money with the agent, and the neceſſary recommendation being given in to qualify him to hold a commiſſion, wiſhes to join a corps upon ſome foreign ſtation before he has been officially gazetted, he muſt endeavour to find out ſome ſuperior officer belonging to the ſame regiment, or a field officer in the army, to obtain permiſſion from the Commander in Chief, to join without delay.

This letter is uſually written to the agents of the corps, who obtain the proper certificate or War-office order. No officer, indeed, be his rank what it may, can be ſtrictly correct, who would preſume to join, or return to his regiment on a foreign ſtation, without previouſly notifying the ſame to head quarters, and leaving his name at his agent's. See page 6.

Form of a Commiſſion in the Line.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the third by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, *&c.* To our truſty and well-beloved Greeting. We do by theſe preſents, conſtitute and appoint you to be enſign

to that company whereof is captain in the corps of foot, commanded by our truſty and well-beloved

You are therefore carefully and diligently to diſcharge the duty of enſign by exerciſing and well diſciplining both the inferior officers and ſoldiers of that company, and we do hereby command them to obey you as their enſign.—And you are to obſerve and follow ſuch orders and directions, from time to time, as you ſhall receive from your captain or any other your ſuperior officers, according to the rules and diſcipline of war, in purſuance of the truſt hereby repoſed in you.

Given at our court at St. James's, the day of 17 in the year of our reign,

By His Majesty's Command,

PORTLAND.

Entered with the Secretary at War.
M. Lewis.

Entered with the Commiſſary general of Muſters.
Wm. Woodman.

To *Gent.*
Enſign in the

Form

Form of a Commiſſion in the Militia.

of the County of Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the

To Gent.

BY virtue and in purſuance of an Act of Parliament made and paſſed in the ———— year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty—intituled, "An act for amending and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the laws relating to the Militia, in that part of Great Britain called England," I the ſaid have conſtituted, appointed and given commiſſion to, and by theſe preſents do conſtitute, appoint and give commiſſion to you the ſaid to be enſign in theMilitia of the and you are hereby required to train and diſcipline the perſons to be armed and arrayed by virtue of the ſaid act, and in all things to conform yourſelf to the duty of an enſign of the Militia forces raiſed, and to be raiſed within and for the ſaid County or riding of according to the rules, orders and directions of the ſaid Act of Parliament.

Given under my hand and ſeal, the of in the of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God,

of

of Great Britain, France and Ireland; King, defender of the Faith, and ſo-forth, and in the year of Lord 17

Signed Seal.

The regular way of obtaining admiſſion into the militia is by application to the lord lieutenant of the county, riding or place. The names of the ſeveral gentlemen are by him ſent into the ſecretary of ſtate's office to be laid before his Majeſty. At the expiration of fourteen days, the different commiſſions are made out by the clerk of the county, &c. of ſuch gentlemen as the King has not diſapproved of. A ſpecific ſtatement of qualifications muſt be delivered to the clerks of county meetings, &c. by the field officers and captains of companies in militia corps, to enable them to hold their ſeveral commiſſions legally; as they would, otherwiſe, be ſubject to *Qui tam* actions. For particulars ſee Military Finance, p. 93. The adjutant's commiſſion bears the royal ſign manual, and is on that account excluſively called a King's commiſſion. Colonels of militia and fencible corps have rank in the army during the continuance of a war; but it ceaſes at the expiration of hoſtilities. When the militia is diſembodied, colonels, lieutenant colonels, &c. and captains of companies, receive the ſame ſubſiſtence at the annual monthly meetings, and hold rank among themſelves according to ſituation and ſeniority.

When

When embodied, (the colonels alone excepted) all officers in militia corps ſtand, with regard to the line as youngeſt of their reſpective ranks. Officers of the fencibles, yeomanry cavalry and volunteer corps rank with the militia according to the dates of their reſpective commiſſions.

Officers of fencibles who have commiſſions dated on or before the 25th of July 1798, continue to rank with the officers of the regular forces of equal degree, according to the dates of their reſpective commiſſions. When officers of fencibles or militia corps act with the line, if the commiſſion of the fencible officer be of a junior date to that of the militia officer, the regular officer of equal rank, although his commiſſion be of a junior date to that of the fencible officer, commands both.

Fencible officers are not required to produce any qualifications in land or money, to enable them to hold their ſeveral appointments.

The lords lieutenants and colonels commanding militia corps, in their choice of ſubaltern officers, ſeem lately to have adopted a ſyſtem which muſt be injurious to the ſervice. Not ſatisfied with having their field officers and captains compoſed of county men, they carry the rule down to the moſt ſubordinate appointments; excluding, by this reſolution, many half-pay officers, and ſome of the moſt efficient members

bers of a regiment. There are ſome corps, conſiſting of eight hundred, and others of eleven or fourteen hundred men, who have not an enſign belonging to them.

The following ſtatement of fees paid at the War Office for different commiſſions, and charged to their reſpective owners by the army agents, will be found correct.

CAVALRY.	£.	s.	d.	INFANTRY.	£.	s.	d.
Colonel	12	2	6	Colonel -	11	0	6
Lieut. Colonel	10	8	6	Lieut. Colonel	9	13	6
Major -	10	0	0	Major -	9	9	6
Captain -	9	10	6	Captain -	8	19	6
Captain Lieut.	8	17	6	Captain Lieut.	8	8	10
Lieutenant	7	17	6	Lieutenant	6	8	10
Cornet -	5	15	6	Enſign -	4	6	10
Surgeon -	4	13	6	Surgeon -	4	7	6
Adjutant -	4	9	6	Adjutant -	4	7	7
Q. Maſt. Warrant	4	9	6	Quarter-maſter	4	8	10
Pay-maſter	9	17	6	Aſſiſtant Surgeon	4	14	6
				Pay-maſter	9	7	6
				Volunteer corps pay for each commiſſion	1	5	0

In ſome inſtances theſe charges differ; but the difference is very trifling. At Meſs. Cox and Greenwood's office the fees upon a Lieutenancy are 6l. 9s. 6d. upon an enſigncy 4l. 7s. 6d.

Statement

Statement of Fees paid for Militia Appointments to the Clerks of the ſeveral Counties, Ridings, or Places.

In a few regiments of militia the officers receive their commiſſions, free of all expence, from the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment. Theſe commiſſions do not bear the King's ſign manual; but are ſigned by the lord lieutenant of the county, riding, or place; or by deputies appointed under his Majeſty's commiſſion. In ſome corps the following ſums have been paid by the ſeveral officers:

		£.	s.	d.
Colonel, Lt. Col.	No ſpecific charge is made, but a compliment is uſually expected by the clerk of the meeting.			
Major		5	5	0
Captain		3	3	0
Lieutenant		1	14	0
Enſign		1	11	6
Surgeon		1	11	6
Surgeon's Mate		1	11	6
Quarter-maſter's Warrant		0	10	6

The adjutant's fees are paid at the ſecretary of ſtate's office; his commiſſion bearing the King's ſignature.

Why theſe charges ſhould be made in ſome militia corps, and not in others, we muſt heſitate to

to determine. It muſt, notwithſtanding, appear ſingular, in the eyes of the judicious, that appointments in the ſame eſtabliſhment, governed by the ſame laws, and ſubject, when embodied, to the ſame regulations in common with the reſt of his Majeſty's forces, ſhould differ ſo materially in point of fees. Setting aſide the natural inference, that, as the commiſſions are delivered gratis, the fees ſhould be diſpenſed with, there is another reaſon why the rule ought to be general and ſpecific, one way or the other: This relates to the expence attending the publication of the ſeveral names in the official gazette. If no fund be underſtood to exiſt in the county ſtock (out of which the clerk of the meetings is amply paid for his trouble) to defray theſe inſertions, a collection, of the ſort already ſtated, becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary. But in this caſe, all commiſſions ought to be regularly inſerted; it is manifeſtly the intention of Government that they ſhould; and it is equally notorious, that in ſome corps no notice has ever been taken of it. In one corps of militia, the captains pay five ſhillings, and the ſubalterns two ſhillings and ſixpence, to the regimental clerk.

Although the different rates at which commiſſions in the Britiſh army may be purchaſed are accurately pointed out by the ingenious editor of the Treatiſe upon Finance, we think it incumbent upon us to give the following brief ſketch of them.

The

Regulations for the Prices of Commiſſions, as fixed by His Majeſty.

		Full Price of Commiſſions.	*Difference in Value between the ſeveral Commiſſions in Succeſſion.*	*Half Pay at 10 Years Purchaſe.*	*Difference in Value between Half Pay and Full Pay.*
D Horſe.	Lieutenant Colonel	£5,200 —	£950 —		
	Major	4,250 —	1,150 —		
	Captain	3,100 —	650 —		
	Captain Lieutenant	2,450 —	700 —		
	Lieutenant	1,750 —	150 —		
	Cornet	1,600 —	1,600 —		
Dr. Gds. & Dr.	Lieutenant Colonel	5,350 —	1,100 —	£1,825 —	£3,525 —
	Major	4,250 —	1,100 —	1,460 —	2,790 —
	Captain	3,150 —	1,050 —	1,003 15	2,146 5
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Capt.	2,100 —	735 —	547 10	1,552 10
	Lieutenant	1,365 —	262 10	547 10	817 10
	Cornet	*1,102 10	1,102 10	456 5	646 5

* *Now 735l.—but if this commiſſion is ſold within ſix months from its being vacant, the full pay is allowed; if not, 5 per cent. intereſt is allowed on 1,102l. 10s. till it is filled up.*

Foot Guards.	Lieutenant Colonel	£6,700	:	400 —						
	First Major	6,300	:	2,800 —						
	Second Major		:							
	Third Major		:							
	Captain, with rank of Lieut. Col.	3,500	:	900 —						
	Captain Lieutenant with ditto	2,600	:	1,100 —						
	Lieutenant, with rank of Captain	1,500	:	600 —						
	Enfign	900	:	900 —						
Marching Regiments of Foot.	Lieutenant Colonel	£3,500	:	900 —	£1,551	5	:	£1,948	15	
	Major	2,600	:	1,100 —	1,368	15	:	1,231	5	
					Half Pay at 9 Years Purchase.					
	Captain	1,500	:	550 —	821	5	:	678	15	
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	950	:	400 —	383	5	:	566	15	
	Lieutenant	550	:	150 —	383	5	:	166	15	
	Enfign	400	:	400 —	301	2 6	:	98	17 6	
	In the Regiments of Fuzileers which have first and second Lieutenants. — 1st Lieutenant	550	:	100 —	383	5	:	166	15	
	In the Regiments of Fuzileers which have first and second Lieutenants. — 2d Lieutenant	450	:	450 —	302	2 6	:	148	17 6	

A Table of Full Pay, per Day, of the Officers, Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates.

	Life Guards.			*Dr. Gds. Lt. Dr. & Fenc. Cav.*			*Foot Guards.*			*Inf. of the Line, M.l. and F. Inf.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	1	16	0	1	12	10	1	19	0	1	2	6
Lt. Colonel .	1	11	0	1	3	0	1	8	6	0	15	11
Major	1	6	0	0	19	3	1	4	0	0	14	1
Captain	0	16	0	0	14	7	0	16	6	0	9	5
Lieutenant ..	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	7	10	0	5	8
Cornet & Enſ.	0	8	6	0	8	0	0	5	10	0	4	8
Paymaſter...	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quarter-Maſt.	0	6	0	0	5	6	0	5	8	0	5	8
Lt. & Adjut.	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Surgeon	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	6	0	9	5
Aſſiſtant ditto	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	7	6	0	5	0
Veterinary do.	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solicitor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Serjeant	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	10¾	0	1	6¾
Corporal ...	0	2	6¼	0	1	7½	0	1	4¾	0	1	2¼
Tr. or Drum	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	1	2¼	0	1	1¾
Private	0	1	11¼	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	0

And 2s. 3d. per day to non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the Life Guards.

N. B. The full pay of a ſurgeon of fencible cavalry is only 6s. per day; aſſiſtant ditto, only 4s. 6d. The full pay of fencible infantry and militia, only 4s. the ſurgeon, and 3s. 6d. the aſſiſtant ditto.

The ſoldier is to defray the whole expence of his

bread and meat, except when meat exceeds 6d. per pound, or houſehold bread 1½d. per pound; ſuch exceſs to be allowed upon three quarters of a pound of meat, and one pound of bread a day, per man.

When ſoldiers are permitted to find their own lodging, &c. they are to be allowed 2d. per day additional. In barracks, ſmall beer to be allowed as before the laſt regulations. In camps, where ſmall beer is not provided, but where the ſoldier has ſix pounds of bread, every four days for 5d. he is allowed 5d¼ per week additional.

Ninepence a day, excluſive of the rates of pay as above, is allowed, for each non-commiſſioned officer and private ſoldier belonging to cavalry regiments, to ſubſiſt a horſe.

As the above rates may at firſt ſight appear to differ materially from thoſe lately publiſhed by authority, we think it neceſſary to ſay, that for the ſake of ſimplification, every farthing which the ſubaltern officer is entitled to receive, under the heads of pay, ſubſiſtence and allowance, is here conſolidated. The addition of one ſhilling per diem to each lieutenant, enſign, adjutant and quarter maſter, alſo to each ſurgeon and ſurgeon's mate in militia and fencible corps, is given under the ſpecific condition of his not holding another commiſſion. When double commiſſions are enjoyed, the deduction of one ſhilling takes place of courſe.

Annual

Annual Penſion to the Widows of the Officers of the Land Forces.

RANK.	PENSION.
Colonel	£80
Lieutenant Colonel	50
Major	40
Captain and Captain Lieutenant	30
Lieutenant	26
Second Lieutenant, Cornet, Enſign, Quarter-Maſter and Adjutant	20
Paymaſter	26
Chaplain	16
Surgeon	26
Apothecary	26
Phyſician and Purveyor	30
Aſſiſtant and Veterinary Surgeon	20
Deputy Purveyor, Hoſpital Mate occaſionally	16

Independent Companies of Invalids.

	Pay and Allowance, per Diem. s.	d.
Captain	9	5
Lieutenant	4	8
Enſign	3	8
Serjeant	1	6¼
Corporal	1	1¾
Drummer	1	1¾
Private	0	11¼

HALF-PAY.

	ENGLISH, per diem.						ENGLISH, per annum.						IRISH, per diem.					
	Drag.			Foot.			Drag.			Foot.			Drag.			Foot.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*t*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	0	13	0	0	12	0	237	5	0	219	0	0	0	15	8	0	12	3
Lieutenant Colonel .	0	10	0	0	8	6	182	10	0	155	2	6	0	9	8	0	8	3
Major	0	8	0	0	7	6	146	0	0	136	17	6	0	8	8	0	6	9
Captain	0	5	6	0	5	0	100	7	6	91	0	0	0	6	2	0	4	9
Lieutenant	0	3	0	0	2	4	54	15	0	42	11	8	0	3	0	0	2	3
2d Lieut. Cornet & Enſign	0	2	6	0	1	10	45	12	6	33	9	2	0	2	0	0	1	9
Quarter-maſter . . .	0	2	0	0	2	0	36	10	0	42	11	8	0	1	6	0	2	4
Adjutant	0	2	0	0	2	0	36	10	0	36	10	0				0	2	0
Surgeon	0	2	0	0	2	0							0	2	0	0	2	2
Chaplain	0	2	4	0	3	4							0	3	4	0	3	4

The only deduction from the Half-pay is the poundage of 2½ per cent.
If the officer be not on the ſpot, to the Agent that receives it 6*d.*

The difference between the Engliſh and Iriſh prices of commiſſions may be ſeen in the Treatiſe on Military Finance.

The ſale of commiſſions in regiments ſerving abroad is very fluctuating, and is in ſome meaſure regulated according to climate and locality.

His Royal Highneſs Field Marſhal the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, has ordained, that every gentleman ſhall have been a ſubaltern officer two years before he can attain the rank of captain, and ſix years before he can be a field officer; after which period no ſtanding is required.

This rule (though in many inſtances it is certainly very proper, and when firſt made was extremely neceſſary to counteract the moſt barefaced abuſes that ever diſgraced an army) is, nevertheleſs, in ſome caſes a peculiar hardſhip. In no caſe, however, does it appear more manifeſt than in the excluſion of militia officers from every ſituation ſuperior to that of lieutenant, who have ſerved during the whole of the preſent war, as captains of companies. An exception might certainly be made in their favour, provided proper certificates be given of their uniform good conduct and behaviour as officers and gentlemen. Not that a captain of the militia ſhould at once ſtep into a company of the line, either from purchaſe or by favour; but that the period ſhould be ſhorter.

The

The cloſe connexion which at preſent ſubſiſts between the militia and the regular army, adds, in our humble opinion, to the propriety of this ſuggeſtion. The ſtale objection, which we have often heard ſtarted, that the door would be opened to a multitude of candidates, and a jealouſy of courſe enſue among the ſubalterns of the line, can never hold good in the judgment of thoſe perſons, who, from their knowledge of militia gentlemen, are beſt enabled to form accurate ideas on the ſubject. It would ſtill remain with the Commander in Chief to recommend to His Majeſty the appointment of ſuch an officer; and the regular officer would ſtill have this advantage over the militia captain, that after having been two years ſubaltern, he might purchaſe on or be promoted to a company, whilſt the other could not even purchaſe before that period, without proofs of double the number of years of ſervice in the capacity of captain, together with certificates of good conduct.

If a private ſoldier, through the intereſt of his friends, ſhould be ſolicitous to purchaſe into the army, he muſt firſt obtain his diſcharge from the regiment to which he belongs, before he can with propriety or ſafety preſent himſelf to any other, as an officer. In default of this precaution, he would be liable to the articles of war that provide againſt deſertions, notwithſtanding that he might have been regularly

larly gazetted. A caſe of this nature has lately occurred in the 49th regiment of foot, and every ſoldier ought to be apprized of the circumſtance.

Half-pay officers have a right to appoint their own agents. Their allowance is iſſued at the expiration of ſix months in every year; previous to the receipt of which, they muſt ſeverally go before a juſtice of the peace, and take the following oath, for which they pay one ſhilling:

I A. B. *do ſwear, that I had not, between the* *any place of employment of profit, civil or military, under his Majeſty, beſides my allowance of half-pay, as a reduced* *in* *late regiment of* *ſave and except my pay as lieutenant, enſign, adjutant, battalion clerk, pay-maſter, quarter-maſter or ſurgeon* [as the caſe may be] *for ſerving in a regiment of fencibles, or militia.*

Sworn before me the *of* *in the year of our Lord*

* *

The taking the ſaid oath ſhall, without taking any other oath, be ſufficient to entitle ſuch perſon to receive his half-pay.

N. B. To be ſworn always after the 24th of June and 24th of December of every year. The officer to ſign at the mark on the right hand, and the juſtice or magiſtrate at the mark on the left: no alteration, eraſure

eraſure or interlining, will be admitted. The atteſtation will afterwards be ſigned by the agent, if ſuch be appointed, who muſt ſign his name as follows:

I do atteſt and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

Magiſtrates, of late, have not exacted the ſhilling which they have a right to demand. Perhaps this tax upon a very moderate allowance to deſerving men, who can ill ſpare the deduction, may be officially diſpenſed with, ſome time or other.

If an officer on half-pay ſhould prefer receiving his money himſelf, he muſt call at the War Office, and get his affidavit counterſigned by the head clerk, from whence he will proceed to the Pay Office, where his certificate will again be reviſed, the ſum he is to receive be calculated, and on his giving a receipt for the ſame, an order upon the caſhiers of the bank of England will be made out for him in the adjoining diviſion of the office.

When officers, who have been put upon half-pay and are afterwards replaced, ſwear for the intermediate period, they muſt be careful to date their certificate on the day which precedes their reappointment.

No eraſure whatſoever will be admitted on the certificate.

Every

Every officer, of whatever rank, being on the half-pay liſt, and in the actual enjoyment of any ſpecies of emolument, civil or military, muſt reſign both when he accepts of a commiſſion in any militia or ſencible corps above the rank of lieutenant. But he becomes entitled to his half-pay, &c. the inſtant he has reſigned his company, majority, &c. in either of thoſe eſtabliſhments.

Adjutants of militia regiments, when they ſhall have ſerved thirty years in any military capacity, and, out of thoſe thirty years have been fifteen in the militia, may retire from the ſervice on an allowance of ſix ſhillings per day during the remainder of their lives; under the plea of ill health, old age, or other inability. This allowance will be paid by the receiver general of the land tax, out of the ſtock of the county, riding, or place to which the battalion belongs.

The taking of the ſacrament according to the rites of the eſtabliſhed Church of England, with the oath of ſupremacy, being now diſpenſed with, gentlemen of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion find no difficulty in entering into the Britiſh army.

When a half-pay officer is anxious to be put upon full pay, the regular mode of application is by memorial to the Commander in Chief. This memorial muſt be ſent, or perſonally delivered, under cover, to his official ſecretary, at the Horſe Guards, Whitehall.

If

If an exchange ſhould be wiſhed, the officer on full pay muſt ſtate his reaſons for retiring from the activity of his profeſſion, in a memorial to the Commander in Chief; which memorial muſt be forwarded through the commanding officer of the regiment.

Forms of theſe memorials may be obtained at the adjutant general's office.

The following is the regular form for leave to ſell.

Sir,

I beg you will be pleaſed to obtain for me his Majeſty's conſent, to the ſale of my commiſſion of *(as the caſe may be)* in the regiment of foot or cavalry, having purchaſed my enſigncy in the and my lieutenancy in the

In caſe his Majeſty ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to permit the ſame, I do declare, and certify, upon the word and honour of an officer and a gentleman, that I have not demanded or accepted, neither will I demand or accept, directly or indirectly, at any time or in any manner whatever, more than the ſum of *(as the caſe may be)* being the price limited and fixed by his Majeſty's regulation, as the full value of the ſaid commiſſion.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir, you moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Signed

Officer commanding
the

When

When permiſſion to ſell has been obtained, the individual muſt immediately communicate with his agent on the ſubject. Many officers loſe a great deal of time, and eventually perhaps ſome pecuniary advantages, by running after different army-brokers, whoſe buſineſs it is to flatter the expectations of purchaſer and ſeller. While this ſpecies of military traffic is allowed, the young and the unwary will be conſtantly expoſed to all the ſubtlety of advertiſing Negociators. Nor is it poſſible to ſuggeſt any other effectual check to thoſe impoſitions than a total abolition of purchaſe, by means of a gradual abſorption of the different commiſſions as they become vacant. This deſirable object might be accompliſhed in a very ſhort time, were a general board to be eſtabliſhed, and a certain ſum voted annually for the purpoſe of indemnifying thoſe individuals only who had purchaſed, and to buy up thoſe commiſſions alone which had been bonâ fide paid for. Experience convinces us that, however beneficial partial agency may be in ſome caſes, the inconveniences which ſome of the moſt meritorious officers have variouſly undergone, more than counterbalance private advantages.

The propoſed abſorption of ſuch commiſſions (as are offered for ſale) by an adequate compenſation, added to the vacancies which muſt unavoidably occur, would in a few years place the line upon the ſame footing with the navy, artillery and marines.

No officer can ſell out of the army without his Majeſty's permiſſion; and it is not uſual to apply, through the Commander in Chief for that indulgence, excepting in caſes of abſolute neceſſity; every officer, however, who has purchaſed his different commiſſions is entitled to ſell. Thoſe officers who have obtained their ſituations by favour, or through ſome extraordinary merit, can only look to the King for permiſſion to retire from the ſervice by diſpoſing of their appointments.

When an officer retires from the ſervice upon full pay, it muſt be with the unanimous conſent and recommendation of all the corps of officers, to which he belongs. It is, however, in the breaſt of the Commander in Chief, to forward or prevent a practice which has been ſome time out of uſe, and is extremely detrimental to the ſervice.

Should a circumſtance of this kind take place, every officer of rank inferior to the one recommended, muſt ſacrifice the full ſubſiſtence of his immediate rank, and receive it according to the one beneath it. If it be a lieutenant colonel, for inſtance, that retires, the perſon who ſucceeds him in the commiſſion of lieutenant colonel, receives only the pay of major, and ſo on downwards.

It has been remarked in the Military Finance, that this method was originally adopted with the view of providing

providing for veteran officers, in addition to the ſale of commiſſions. From the produce of this ſale, (it is there ingeniouſly ſtated,) government is enabled to anſwer the expenditure for commiſſions in the corps of invalids. Theſe corps are acknowledged to be exiguouſly ſmall when compared with the increaſed eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh army—So limited indeed, that not one diſabled officer in a hundred can be benefited by it. So that the proviſion itſelf falls ſhort of the aſſigned intent; and if the acknowledged miſchiefs that ariſe from the ſale of commiſſions can have no better ground to reſt on, the ſooner they are removed the better. The advantages are ſo few, that not only the character but the property of the nation would be reſcued from that ſuſpected miſapplication of public monies, which ſo notoriouſly leſſens unprecedented contributions. A commercial country, like this, whoſe very exiſtence depends upon the united induſtry of its inhabitants in time of peace, and the bold determined energy of its fleets and armies in time of War, ought to provide for the diſabled and worn out officer and ſoldier, by ſomething more permanent and certainly more noble, than the caſual commiſeration of a corps of officers, or the circumſcribed receptacle of the corps of invalids. Neither one nor the other can be proved to have anſwered the object of its narrow inſtitution; and it muſt be

manifeſt to the moſt ſuperficial obſerver, that whenever the preſent war ſhall terminate, the claimants upon the gratitude of the country, would require an eſtabliſhment ten times larger than what exiſts at preſent—We argue this way, becauſe we are willing to allow the original ground—That, however, is altered now; and to the credit of the preſent Commander in Chief, let it be ſaid, that the man, who has ſeen *real* ſervice, is become an object of his moſt ſerious conſideration. Let us hope, that the period is not far diſtant, when the Britiſh army will be ſo modelled, that mere wealth or favour will not be the means of keeping down profeſſional ſkill and merit.

If on the contrary, the ſyſtem of bargain and ſale is to continue, let there be ſome mode deviſed, by which the deſerving officer who embarks the whole of his little property in a military ſpeculation may, in caſe of death, ſecure to his family, or creditors, a certain proportion of his capital*. How often, for inſtance

* By a recent regulation it is ordained, that whenever an officer ſhall obtain leave to ſell out of the army, he will only be allowed to diſpoſe of his commiſſion according to the actual value of the original purchaſe; that is to ſay, he will be permitted to ſell thoſe commiſſions only, for which he has given a bona fide conſideration. As this regulation may ultimately tend to the abolition of ſale and purchaſe in the army, it would perhaps add to the gradual accompliſhment of

inſtance, have we known a brave and honourable character, whoſe delight and ſtudy have been the duties of his profeſſion, cruelly ſtepped over by ignorant youths, becauſe he could not raiſe a few hundreds to pay the difference! How often, on another hand, have we ſeen officers of the ſame deſerving ſtamp perpetually harraſſed, and perhaps, finally, impriſoned, with the eventual loſs of their commiſſions, becauſe they could not offer to their creditors the ſame terms by which every other ſubject is aſſiſted and relieved! In order therefore to render military tenures reciprocally beneficial to Government, and to the ſervants it employs; in order to ſoften the hardſhips of foreign ſervice, and to make the caſualties of war leſs diſtreſſing to men who have families and friends dependent upon them, it has been ſenſibly hinted, that a qualified power be veſted in every individual (who ſhall have purchaſed his commiſſion) to deviſe and aſſign over a certain proportion of the capital he laid out, for the uſe of his creditors, or to

of ſo deſirable an object, if an oath were directed to be taken by every officer who ſhould ſell out. The ſaid officer to declare upon his oath and honour, that the commiſſion which he wiſhes to diſpoſe of, or the difference between one commiſſion and another, did bona fide coſt him a ſpecified ſum, and that he hath not directly or indirectly, made any private agreement contrary to the true intent and meaning of this oath.

the ſupport of his ſurviving family. As commiſſions, under the preſent ſyſtem, are, to all intents and purpoſes, ſingle-life annuities, upon which certain ſums are ſunk, ſome diſtinction ſhould in juſtice be made between the ſeveral rates. Moderate terms, for inſtance, ought to be given to thoſe gentlemen who buy into corps that are ordered upon foreign ſervice, in proportion to the dangers they are to encounter; ſince it is evident, that many circumſtances may combine to render the appointment not worth one year's purchaſe; and it is equally allowed, that the beſt, or, to be more explicit, thoſe which are leaſt expoſed, cannot be calculated beyond three years' value. Add to theſe conſiderations, the chance of reduction upon half-pay, ſhould the bargain have been inadvertently made with a corps in the break, or in one merely ſanctioned for the temporary purpoſe of recruiting the army. It is here neceſſary to remark, that the Guards enjoy a privilege which is not common with the reſt of the army: this relates to the advantages of rank, and the conſequent facility of ſtepping over the oldeſt officers in the line by dint of purchaſe. As enſigns, indeed, all take rank according to the dates of their commiſſions; but every lieutenant in the Guards can, after one week's entrance into the ſervice, purchaſe a company in any of his Majeſty's marching regiments; whilſt every

ſubaltern

ſubaltern in the line, whatever his age or ſervices may have been, muſt remain two years in that ſubordinate ſituation; and ſhould a captain in the line be diſpoſed to purchaſe into the Guards, he can only reach a lieutenancy among them, with the rank of captain in the army; and ſo on to every other ſuperior appointment. Such is the exiſting cuſtom at preſent. The propriety of its diſſolution will, in all probability, gradually force itſelf upon the conviction of thoſe, who, having the power, will ſee the wiſdom of removing ſo galling a precedency. The real ſervice of the country can never be heartily done while jealouſies exiſt in the moſt efficient parts of the Britiſh army. We have entered rather diffuſely into this ſubject, becauſe we have every reaſon to believe, that our preſent Commander in Chief is impreſſed with the propriety of attending to thoſe grand principles of military right and juſtice upon which armies are organized, by rendering their component parts attractive to individuals, without any material ſacrifice of public property. The recent order* reſpecting the Horſe Grenadiers is a ſufficient inſtance of his deter-

* We have been given to underſtand, that this obſervation is incorrect. Not having received the information from a quarter on which we can implicitly rely, we leave it in its original ſtate, becauſe we humbly conceive that, as a ſuggeſtion, it may be beneficial to general ſervice.

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mination on this head. That corps, ever ſince its original reduction, had been ſo far diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the army, with reſpect to officers, that ſale, purchaſe, and exchange, went on as regularly, as if no alteration had taken place in the eſtabliſhment. It was, in fact, a comfortable market for inactivity.

All the various objects relating to purchaſe and ſale in the army can with great facility be accompliſhed, provided individuals will agree with one another as to terms. Boundaries have been fixed by government, to prevent men of great opulence from leaping óver deſerving officers by dint of wealth; but government does not interfere, provided the bargain be within thoſe limits. It would be irrelevant to the immediate purport of this treatiſe, to enter more familiarly into a ſyſtem which is confined to theſe iſlands only; or to ſhew what immenſe advantages might be derived from a gradual diſſolution of it. Our army would then go hand in hand with our navy; and men of merit would riſe in proportion to their abilities.

At preſent it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that there exiſts as regular a market for the ſale and purchaſe of military appointments among the different agents, as there is brokerage in the alley. The ſpeculation varies according to the views and intereſts of individuals; and the general prices fluctuate in proportion to the number of candidates, the ſtations of regiments,

ments, the probabilities of promotion, or the advantages of exchange. In bargains of this ſort, young officers ought to be aware of the different circumſtances that might render the ſacrifice of a few hundreds of pounds adviſeable, or otherwiſe. They ſhould, above all things, be particular in aſcertaining, whether the battalion into which they purchaſe is likely to ſtand, or, technically ſpeaking, is out of the break; whether they mean to attach themſelves to a regiment with permanent views; or merely to get the firſt ſteps, in order to exchange, or buy into another corps. The battalions, for inſtance, of the 60th regiment, which are under the immediate controul of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, but from which he derives no perſonal emolument, being deſtined for perpetual foreign ſervice, are not unfrequently reſorted to for the mere convenience of paſſing over one of the ſubordinate ranks, at a moderate expence. Other circumſtances likewiſe occur, by which commiſſions are obtained with more or leſs advantage to individuals. To enter into a detail of them might be of little benefit to thoſe whom they moſt concern; and would certainly be conſidered as individious among thoſe who are hourly enriched by the frequency of negociation. The eſtabliſhment of a general agency board (with ſubordinate powers veſted in the different regimental pay-maſters, or in ſuch perſons whoſe duty it would

be

be to acquire an accurate knowledge of the ſtate of each regiment on foreign or home ſervice) will probably, ſoon or late, be the means of ſimplifying theſe objects; nor is it impoſſible but, by a gradual diſſolution, the entire ſyſtem of purchaſe may be removed. Perhaps it may not be thought unworthy of legiſlative inveſtigation, to enquire into the annual appropriation of the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of the army; to add to that expenditure the current produce of the ſale of commiſſions, from ſtatements ordered to be given in by the ſeveral agents; and then to ſee, whether, upon the ſtricteſt principles of national œconomy, a nation like Great Britain cannot afford to receive men of merit into the ſervice upon the ſame terms that the countries, which ſhe ſubſidizes, preſcribe.

Having thus attended our young recruit through the different forms to which it is neceſſary he ſhould be ſubject before he can obtain the ſituation of an officer in the Britiſh army, and at the ſame time given him a general notion of the various departments belonging to it, we ſhall now proceed to the next neceſſary point, his dreſs; previouſly remarking, that the ſooner he becomes accuſtomed to a compact arrangement of every part belonging to it, and to as few articles as cleanlineſs and decency of appearance require, the more comfortable will he feel himſelf under

under all the viciſſitudes of ſervice. Rapidity of action is one of the beſt ſecurities for ſucceſs in every military operation; to which nothing ſo eſſentially contributes, as the conſtant unincumbered ſtate of officers and ſoldiers.

Uniformity in certain Articles of Dreſs, to be obſerved by all Officers belonging to the Infantry of the Line.

BY orders iſſued from the adjutant general's office, the 24th of May, 1796, all officers, without diſtinction, belonging to the infantry of the line, are in future, to have certain articles of their dreſs made conformable to patterns, depoſited in the office of the comptrollers of army accounts in Scotland Yard, for the inſpection of ſuch tradeſmen as uſually furniſh thoſe articles, viz.

The hat encircled with a crimſon and gold cord; roſettes or tufts of the ſame brought to the edge of the brims. The ſword blade to be 32 inches long, ſtraight, and made to cut and thruſt, the ſhoulder of it at leaſt one inch broad; the guard, pommel, and ſhell to be braſs, and gilt; the gripe of ſilver twiſted wire; the knot crimſon and gold in ſtripes.

The gorget to be gilt, with the King's cypher and crown

crown over it, engraved in the center; to be worn with a ribband and roſette or tuft at each end, of the ſame colour as the facing of the regimental clothing.

The ſaſh of crimſon ſilk. It is now uſually worn outſide the coat and croſs belt. There is not, however, any ſpecific regulation on this head; as in many regiments the officers have their ſaſhes made ſo as to tie with ribbands under the coat. The tuft or taſſels of this appendage of duty hang on the right or left ſide, according to the ſituation of the owner: if in the cavalry, on the right; in the infantry, on the left. As the original purpoſe for which ſaſhes were ordained (being for the immediate conveyance of a wounded officer off the field of battle) is now wholly defeated by its diminutive ſize, there appear to be only two points of view in which this article can properly be conſidered; theſe are deſignation of duty, and convenience to the wearer. The ſaſh which is worn round the coat, eſpecially on a march, when it muſt invariably be put on, will be apt to heat the loins; whereas that which is tied under the coat with ſilk ribbands will merely ſerve for appearance. Perhaps the old faſhion, of having it made full enough to hold the human frame, and conſequently worn acroſs the ſhoulder, may be moſt eligible: unleſs the whole could be diſpenſed with, by the adoption of ſome mark more readily adjuſted, and of leſs weight.

With

With regard to the clothing itſelf, ſpecific regulations, with appropriate patterns, may be had at the office in Scotland Yard, which colonels and officers commanding corps in the line are directed to follow. Should any miſapprehenſion occur, individuals may be ſatisfied as to the propriety of each part, by applying to the adjutant general's office at the Horſe Guards, or in Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Theſe regulations, however, are not underſtood to affect the militia. Time perhaps, and the growing conviction of their utility, may induce the lords lieutenants of counties to take them into conſideration. It is to be lamented, that, with all the advantages of marching regiments, and ſubject, as they are, to the ſame articles of war, a glaring want of uniformity ſhould exiſt in this uſeful eſtabliſhment. In every other reſpect militia corps do credit to the country. And although the armed bodies of volunteers, whoſe zeal has brought them forward in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, do not properly come under the chief object for which theſe pages are ſubmitted to the public; nevertheleſs, we ſhould be wanting to its general principle of ſyſtem and uniformity, were we to diſmiſs the article of dreſs without curſorily glancing at a very recent contradiction to our national colour. We do this the more willingly, becauſe we feel the neceſſity of attending to that broad

line of ſeparation by which the troops of this country may at all times, and under all circumſtances, *ruſes de guerre* excepted, be diſtinguiſhed from the French. We have formerly propoſed, and we were cenſured for ſo doing, that the militia of Great Britain (evidently the counterpart of our glorious navy, for home ſervice) ſhould be clothed in blue. Party-ſpirit ſeemed wantonly to blame, rather than adduce arguments againſt the propriety of our ſuggeſtion. Our view was manifeſtly to introduce as much uniformity as poſſible, by making the two natural ſources of inſular defence appear alike; whilſt every regiment of the line might have been clothed in ſcarlet, which is the appropriate colour of Great Britain. As the French have adopted blue, the relinquiſhing of that colour among all our land forces cannot fail of preventing every miſchievous conſequence that might enſue in action from a ſimilarity of dreſs. To prove that conſiderable evils might ariſe from inattention to this object, let us barely ſuppoſe, that an invaſion had taken place, and that the enemy had ſo far puſhed their videttes or outpoſts as to lie round Shooter's Hill; thoſe volunteer corps whoſe laudable zeal has induced them to extend their ſervices ten miles beyond the immediate circumference of the metropolis, would in all probability act with other troops againſt the common enemy. That enemy is uniformly clothed

in

in blue: and ſo are many of our volunteers; particularly the St. George's, Hanover Square, commanded by Lord Cheſterfield, whoſe recent alteration of dreſs has been from blue faced with red, to blue faced with yellow. Every military man will eaſily ſee the danger to which this body muſt be expoſed, ſhould they be ſo poſted about Greenwich, or in the wood near Shooter's Hill, as to be among the firſt to come into action. In filing through the wood, in changing poſition upon its ſkirts, and under a variety of other circumſtances, eſpecially at duſk or in the night, the ſimilarity of their clothing with that of the enemy, would lead to many fatal miſtakes. Experience, indeed, has already convinced us, that bad conſequences have enſued from this cauſe. At the memorable battle of Jemmappes (when, in the infancy of the French revolution, the national colour was altered to blue, and every regiment had not received its new clothing,) it is well known, that a regular corps (we believe the Penthievre, which was ſtill in white) in filing through the wood, was attacked by a corps of French volunteers, and ſuffered conſiderably by the miſtake. The ſame effect, originating in the ſame cauſe, took place during our operations upon the continent in 1794. The caſes are poſſible; and the probable miſchiefs which would reſult from them, ought to be removed.

With regard to the other parts of regimental dreſs, ſuch as breeches, boots, gaiters, &c. it is impoſſible to ſpecify any direct regulations, ſince cuſtom, the darling inſtitute of England, has given to different regiments as many deviations from the ſtrict law of uniformity as convenience or caprice can dictate. A general rule, however, ſeems to prevail relative to the appearance of officers at general parades, on guards, and in field exerciſes: this is, that every officer on duty ſhall wear kerſeymere waiſtcoat and breeches, with the button of the regiment, and cloth gaiters. The ſtock, which among the ſerjeants, corporals, and privates, muſt invariably be leather, differs materially among officers; ſome preferring black velvet, and others ſilk. It will be impoſſible not to allow the neceſſity of ſome regulation on this head; when it is known, that officers have been ordered to the rear of a battalion for, inadvertently perhaps, appearing in black ſilk handkerchiefs, or with the ends of the tie-ribbands floating upon their frills. A government rule would obviate all diſputes; and it is devoutly to be wiſhed, that, as every component part of the Britiſh army is now under conſideration, thoſe minutiæ will be attended to in the military code; the ſtrict obſervance or the neglect of which may more or leſs affect the general ſyſtem. Nothing is ſo eaſy as correct attention to general rules: nothing ſo liable to perverſion

and

and contradiction, as partial regulations. The former have all the advantages reſulting from collective information: the latter are almoſt always ſubject to individual whim and miſapprehenſion. During a march, officers are permitted to wear boots or pantaloons. Boots are ſanctioned by his Majeſty's regulation. Pantaloons have inſenſibly grown into general uſe from their manifeſt convenience. With regard to gaiters, there appears a direct contradiction to uniformity in many regiments where that article is worn, both among officers and men: white buttons to the gaiters, for inſtance, have been ordered in a regiment, where the uniform appendages to the coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, were gold epaulets and gilt buttons; and gilt or braſs buttons, where the epaulets, &c. have been ſilver. With reſpect to roſettes to the clubs in infantry regiments, or to any particular length of tail in the cavalry, it is not in the power of any individual to offer the leaſt information that may be generally uſeful; it is, however, perfectly within the reach of a Commander in Chief to enact one. Tails, perhaps, may be univerſally worn throughout the army; and the ſoldier be thus relieved from a load of greaſy hemp. The Ruſſian ſoldiers are cropped.

An order was iſſued, by General Sir William Howe, during the American war, that the Britiſh troops ſhould, without diſtinction, be cropped.

Cuſtomary Forms to be obſerved when an Officer firſt joins his Corps, with ſome general Obſervations relative to firſt Duties.

WHEN an officer has been gazetted, or officially appointed to any regiment, he will naturally obtain all the information he can from the agent, &c. relative to its ſtation, and endeavour to learn, whether his uniform can be made up, and accoutrements, ſword, &c. be furniſhed at head quarters. The quarter maſters in ſome regiments have the charge of theſe articles, and regular prices are eſtabliſhed for regimental work.

The following prices for articles which are required to be worn by all officers in the Britiſh army, have been averaged according to the ſeveral charges that are uſually made by the trade in London.

	£.	s.	d.
Beſt regimental hat, complete . .	2	16	0
Round hat, with cockade and feather, and bear ſkin . . .	2	12	6
Regulation ſword . . .	2	8	0
Regulation ſword-knot . . .	0	9	0
Long patent ſilk ſaſh . .	2	0	0
Regulation gorget with roſettes .	0	10	6
Bleached ſword belt . .	0	12	0
Regimental breaſt plate.			

No

No certain price or ſtandard can be given for regimental breaſt plates, as they differ moſt materially in the Britiſh ſervice. Some are tawdry and extravagantly high. It is to be lamented for the ſake of many a brave deſerving ſubaltern, that when the alteration took place with regard to gorgets, the ſame principle of uniformity and œconomy did not operate with reſpect to breaſt plates.

G. R. with the number and motto of the regiment marked under, might aſſuredly anſwer every purpoſe.

The prices of the German blade ſword differ according to the gilding, &c. And ſome additional charge is made, when the inſide ſhell is formed to drop upon the blade. The original intention, indeed, of this ſort of ſword, was to have it worn in a waiſt-belt. It is very far from being a convenient weapon at preſent, owing to the aukwardneſs of its poſition in the croſs belt. In ſome regiments the adjutants, conſidering themſelves and being in fact ſtaff officers, wear their ſwords like aids-de-camp. Under the ancient ſyſtem in France, and we believe under the preſent, adjutants were not permitted to draw their ſwords, but went through their ſeveral duties (which muſt always be conſidered as purely drill) with no other implement than a cane; neither did they rank with the commiſſioned officers.

In the Britiſh ſervice all adjutants bear the King's commiſſion, but they rank ſubordinate to the youngeſt enſign. How far the ſervice may be benefited by the other commiſſion (which is frequently given with the ſole view of enabling them to take precedence of young and unexperienced officers) can only appear in the preſumed abſence of the field officers, captains, and Lieutenants, a caſualty that ought never to occur in a well governed regiment. We will not ſuppoſe that in a country like Great Britain, and under a government neceſſarily bearing towards a military ſyſtem of extended influence, it ſhould be found expedient to have recourſe to a ſecond commiſſion, in order to increaſe the acknowledged deficiency of ſo indiſpenſable an appointment. It is certainly to be lamented, that in more inſtances than one, the man of active duty is ſeldom ſo well rewarded as the creature of fortune and patronage, or the ſlave of whimſical parade: every thing is expected from the former, while the latter juſt appears in time to carry away the fruits of induſtry and knowledge. Be this as it may, one particular circumſtance ought certainly to be attended to: this relates to the commiſſion of captain lieutenant. The colonel's company being in the immediate charge and under the direction of that officer, it follows of courſe that the chief management muſt either be left to an enſign, or take the chance

chance of occaſional inſpection by the adjutant; and under circumſtances of actual warfare, the men muſt always be left to an unexperienced officer. This circumſtance alone ought to ſhew the impolicy of the double commiſſion.

We ſhall here ſubmit two different ſtatements that have been furniſhed by two infantry corps, whoſe uniforms are ſtrictly conformable to His Majeſty's regulations; to which it may not appear ſuperfluous to add a liſt of what is paid for the non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

Prices for making Regimental Clothing.

	s.	d.		
For making an officer's coat -	8	0		
Waiſtcoat - -	2	6		
Breeches - - -	3	0		
			13	6
A ſerjeant major's coat -	5	0		
Drum major's ditto - -	5	0		
A pair of breeches for either -	2	0		
Waiſtcoat - -	1	6		
			13	6
A ſerjeant's coat - -	3	0		
Waiſtcoat - -	0	10		
Breeches - -	1	0		
			4	10

A drum-

	s.	d.		
A drummer's coat - -	2	4		
Waiſtcoat - -	0	8		
Breeches - - -	0	9		
			3	9
A private's coat - -	1	3		
Waiſtcoat - - -	0	7		
Breeches - - -	0	8		
			2	6
For turning a ſerjeant's coat, plain	2	0		
Ditto jacket - -	0	10		
			2	10
A drummer's frock - -	1	6		
Ditto jacket - -	0	9		
			2	3
A private's ditto - -	0	9		
			0	9

This, we preſume, is the loweſt rate at which the ſeveral articles can be made up by regimental workmen. The following ſtatement is leſs ſpecific, becauſe the original clothing of the ſerjeants and men is ſupplied by contractors.

	s.	d.		
Making an officer's regimental coat	10	6		
Waiſtcoat - -	3	6		
Breeches - - -	3	6		
			17	6

Altering

Altering the Privates' Clothing.

	s.	d.		
Coat - - -	1	0		
Waiſtcoat - -	0	6		
Breeches - - -	0	10		
Making wings, per pair -	0	2		
Making ſhoulder ſtraps - -	0	2		
			2	8

There are ſome extra expences which fall upon the colonels of regiments, but for which they are amply indemnified by their nett off reckonings. Theſe expences chiefly conſiſt of ornamental appendages; thoſe which are abſolutely neceſſary conſiſt of fringe for the flank companies, and ſkirt ornaments for ſerjeants, which may amount to 4d. each.*

The men for the ſupplementary militia are clothed by government before they are ſent to head quarters. The expence may be averaged at 16 ſhillings per ſet.

Having thus put our young officer into poſſeſſion of the means by which he may be expeditiouſly clothed, and at the ſame time given him a comparative view of other regimental charges, we ſhall conduct him to the major of the corps, who will, moſt probably, refer him to the adjutant for ſuch general out-

* See James's Comprehenſive View, page 101.

lines

lines of military duty as are abſolutely neceſſary. The ſtanding orders of the regiment will, of courſe, be recommended to his immediate peruſal; among which he will be directed to the drill ſerjeant, to obtain a complete knowledge of every part of the firelock, and to be made maſter of the manual, &c.

The ſword ſalute will be taught by the adjutant; and that every young officer may be accuſtomed to march, &c. it will conſtitute a part of his duty not only to attend the regimental drill at leaſt once a day, but to form a part of the ſquad which may be exerciſed for that purpoſe, at firſt without arms and ſubſequently with. The adjutant, or ſome officer of known abilities, will naturally attend on theſe occaſions. Being thus rendered perfect in what may not improperly be called the mechanical part, or mere routine of ſervice, his attention will be directed to thoſe ſuperior duties which gradually lead to a thorough knowledge of evolutions and manœuvres. It will be his intereſt, during his leiſure hours, to have frequent recourſe to the Syſtem publiſhed by Lieut. General Dundas, to take extracts from it, in order to impreſs the paſſages upon his memory, and, as often as he conveniently can, to make practical obſervations during the exerciſe of the battalion. For the purpoſe of rendering the various movements of a regiment eaſy to the mind, ſmall detached pieces of painted wood, which repreſent

diviſions,

diviſions, companies, &c. have been lately invented for the uſe of officers. Although this practice has obtained the ſanction of ſome experienced men, it is by no means in our humble opinion, the moſt eligible mode of acquiring that technical familiarity with the movements of living bodies which is ſo requiſite on ſervice. We are very far, however, from attempting to diſcourage any mode that might eventually lead to military knowledge—on the contrary, we would recommend to every officer a frequent intercourſe, not only with geographical charts and books upon mathematics, but likewiſe the application of their different principles to practical experiments. The invention, juſt mentioned, will certainly be of uſe on theſe occaſions. But an officer, who could remain ſatisfied with merely having ſtudied the eighteen manœuvres, as publiſhed by authority, by putting his wooden battalion through the different evolutions acroſs his breakfaſt table, or think himſelf maſter of ground by having run his eye over the map of a country, would find himſelf deplorably miſtaken in a ſtate of actual warfare. The beſt mode therefore, (without attempting to depreciate theſe occaſional aids) is to accuſtom the mind's eye to every change and ſhape that bodies of men are ſuſceptible of; to bring into the immediate contact of obſervation, living inſtances of what is written and preſcribed; and to ſee how

different poſitions might be taken, and by what number of men different places could be advantageouſly occupied. Next to the acquirement of this aptitude of eye, (if we may ſo expreſs ourſelves) a full poſſeſſion of different military tones of voice, with appropriate pauſes, is eſſentially requiſite. The aptitude of eye and conſequent knowledge of ground are gradually obtained by unremitting attention to the many and various aſpects which a ſingle battalion will afford during the formation of a common parade, but moſt eſpecially in the courſe of a field day. The two grand principles of extenſion and compreſſion will be thus rendered familiar to his eye; provided he has ſteadineſs enough to trace them by degrees from the practice of a drill ſquad, up to the exerciſe of ſeveral battalions. The ſame obſervation will hold good with regard to words of command. What might appear extremely loud and audible in a barrack room, would ſcarcely be heard along the line of a moderately ſized battalion. On this account, officers commanding regiments will readily perceive the advantages which muſt reſult from the younger branches of their corps being occaſionally ordered to put the battalion, diviſion or company, through ſome part of the new ſyſtem. At the annual inſpection of corps under the old government of France, the reviewing officer, or, as he was then ſtyled, the inſpector, was directed by his inſtructions

inſtructions from the king, to order any officer to quit his poſt in the battalion, and to afford proofs of his competency to undertake the command, ſhould his exertions be wanted. The reports which the different inſpectors made to the king on this head, put him in poſſeſſion of the good or bad qualities of every officer in the ſervice. Hence aroſe that ſuperiority of knowledge in military tactics, which enabled our neighbours to become models of imitation to the reſt of Europe. The ſtuff we have to work upon is not inferior to theirs with regard to officers; and as to men, even they will allow, that Britiſh ſoldiers, like Britiſh ſeamen, want nothing but good management and wiſe direction to make them irreſiſtible.

In order to accompliſh theſe important objects, it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that every officer ſhould be inſtructed in each individual circumſtance required of a recruit or ſoldier. He muſt accuſtom himſelf to give his words of command not only with energy and preciſion, but with that confident, manly voice, which at once diſcovers that he is perfectly maſter of the ſubject. In addition, therefore, to the obſervations already made, it cannot be ſuperfluous to recommend, that every officer, on firſt joining, ſhould be examined by the commanding officer, or major of the regiment; and if he ſhould appear ignorant of the common movements required of a ſoldier, he muſt

be ordered to be exerciſed, that he may learn the juſt execution of them. Until he is maſter of theſe points, and capable of inſtructing the men under his command, he ought not to be permitted to take charge of a platoon in the battalion.

Squads of officers ought to be formed and exerciſed by a field officer: they muſt be marched in all directions to the front, oblique, and to the flank; they muſt move in line, at platoon diſtance, taking care to preſerve their dreſſing and perpendicular direction from an advanced center. They muſt occaſionally be placed in file at platoon diſtance, and be marched as in open column; they muſt change direction as in file, and cover anew in column. In theſe and other ſimilar movements, the pace and diſtance are to be objects of material attention. From the number of files in diviſion they muſt learn accurately to judge the ground neceſſary for each, and to be able to extend that knowledge to the front of greater bodies. They muſt acquire the habit of readily aſcertaining by the eye perpendiculars of march and the ſquareneſs of the wheel; always remembering that their attention is to be wholly confined to their own immediate movement, and never to be diverted from the objects they march on, by any collateral deviation in the ſoldier, &c.

Every officer ſhould not only know the poſt he is to

to occupy in all changes of ſituation, the command he is to give, and the general intention of the required movement; but he muſt moreover be maſter of the principles on which each is made, and of the errors that may be committed, in order to avoid them himſelf, and to prevent them in others. We muſt repeat again, that words of command, even to ſmall bodies, ſhould always be given in the full extent of the voice, and in a ſharp tone: an officer muſt not only be heard by the body or bodies immediately under his command, but by the leaders of others who are dependent upon his motions. The juſtneſs of the execution, and the confidence of the ſoldier, can only be in proportion to the firm, decided, and proper manner, in which every officer of rank gives his orders. An officer who cannot thoroughly diſcipline and exerciſe the body entruſted to his command, is not fit in time of ſervice to lead it againſt the enemy: It is not poſſible that he ſhould be cool and collected in the time of danger; he cannot profit of circumſtances from an inability to direct others; and when we reflect that the fate of thouſands may depend upon the judgment of one or two officers, we cannot too much impreſs upon the mind of every military man, the urgency of knowing every part of his duty. It is not ſufficient to advance with bravery; that the moſt ignorant of mankind will do: it is

neceſſary that every officer—in whoſe compoſition the ingredients of true valour cannot be ſuppoſed to be wanting—ſhould always evince ſuch marks of ſuperior intelligence, according to the ſtation he holds, as will encourage the private ſoldier to act with ſpirit and animation:—a confidence, eſtabliſhed upon theſe ſolid principles, is in fact the life and ſoul of every impulſe that induces the aggregate of mankind to act in the face of danger.

In the midſt of ſurrounding noiſe, the eye and ear of the ſoldier ſhould be directed to his own immediate officer; the loudneſs of whoſe commands, inſtead of creating confuſion and unſteadineſs, will reconcile his men to the hurry of action.

On all occaſions when words of command are not heard, if the directing body ſhould have made a change of ſituation, the reſt of the force will conform to it as ſoon as the intelligence of the officer has pointed out the neceſſary movement; and the eye will often ſhew the propriety and the moment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The KING's Warrant for the Rank of Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

GEORGE REX.

WHEREAS we have been lately pleaſed to ſign divers commiſſions in our royal regiment of Artillery, and it being our royal intention, that the officers of our ſaid regiment ſhall take rank in our army, according to the dates of our reſpective commiſſions, either ſigned by us, our maſter general of the ordnance, the lieutenant general, the principal officers of our ordnance, or any other perſon or perſons whatever; by which the ſaid officers do now take rank in the ſaid regiment. Our will and pleaſure therefore is, that the officers of our royal regiment of Artillery do upon all occaſions take rank as follows:

Colonel Commandant	as	Colonels	of Foot.
Lieutenant Colonels		Lieut. Colonels	
Majors		Majors	
Captains		Captains	
Captain Lieutenant		Captain Lieut.	
Firſt Lieutenants		Firſt Lieutenants	
Second Lieutenants		Second Lieut.	
Lieut. Fire Workers		Enſigns	

And

And of this our will and pleaſure all officers civil and military, whom it doth or may concern, are to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given at our court at St. James's, this 30th day of of April, in the 24th year of our reign,

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

(Signed) H. FOX.

War Office, 5th of April, 1756.

IT is the Duke of Marlborough's orders that Colonel Belford write to Captain Pattiſon to acquaint General Bland that it is His Royal Highneſs's commands, that the artillery take the right of all foot, on all parades, and likewiſe of dragoons when diſmounted.

Memorandum reſpecting the mode of doing Duty by the Field Officers of the Britiſh Artillery in Flanders.

The field officers of artillery, having been paſſed over, in the detail of the duty for trenches before Valenciennes, in the general orders of the 13th June, 1793, Colonel (then major) Congreve waited on His Royal

Royal Highneſs the Duke of York Commander in Chief, to ſtate the general cuſtom of the field officers of artillery, taking their turn of duty on the general roſter, when not immediately employed in their own line; His Royal Highneſs was pleaſed in conſequence of that repreſentation, to iſſue the following general order on the next day.

Extract from General Orders, Camp before Valenciennes, 14th of June, 1793.

The ſuperintendance and management of ſome particular batteries, having been aſſigned to the Britiſh artillery; the field officers of that corps muſt neceſſarily for the preſent be exempted from their duty in the line, which is the reaſon that Major Congreve of the royal artillery was not included in the detail of yeſterday evening.

GEORGE R.

Our will and pleaſure is, that for the future our captain lieutenants in our royal regiment of artillery and corps of engineers, ſhall take rank as captains, as well in our army, as in their reſpective corps, and that the preſent captain lieutenants ſhall take their rank as captains, from the 25th day

day of May, 1772, and all future captain lieutenants in the ſaid corps, from the date of their reſpective commiſſions; And of this our royal will and pleaſure, our Secretary at War, Maſter General of our Ordnance, the Lieutenant General and principal Officers of the ſame, and all other our officers, military, or civil, whom it doth or may concern, are to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given at our court at St. James's, this 18th of Auguſt, 1773, in the 13th year of our reign.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

(Signed) SUFFOLK.

Woolwich, containing the grand arſenal of England, and the inſtitution of the Royal Military Academy, has always been conſidered the head quarters of the corps of artillery, and the moſt eligible ſituation for the inſtruction of officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, in the various branches of their profeſſional duty, and the ſcience of artillery, which has of late years, under the auſpices of the Maſter Generals and of the ſcientific officers of the regiment, attained a degree of perfection unrivalled in Europe.

The Royal Military Repoſitory eſtabliſhed by the King's

King's warrant in 1778, is an inſtitution of great utility in furthering the progreſs and knowledge of this eſſential branch of the ſervice, for which the nation is chiefly indebted to that able and diſtinguiſhed officer Colonel William Congreve, the ſuperintendant, whoſe unwearied efforts, and indefatigable labours have eſtabliſhed regular ſyſtems of exerciſe for all natures of ordnance in uſe approved by his Majeſty.

In this building are depoſited models of every military engine, and models of inventions and projected improvements ſubmitted from time to time for trial, a committee of colonels determining their merits and reporting accordingly.

Here officers have every opportunity afforded them of inſtructing themſelves in the theory of their duty, after their admiſſion into the regiment from the academy, where they are previouſly required to compleat a courſe of military ſtudies under able profeſſors and maſters. An apartment is allotted for the like purpoſe for the non-commiſſioned officers and gunners deemed qualified for promotion, and recruits are drilled in the exerciſe of artillery, when the weather does not admit of being in the field.

The royal laboratory, under the controul of one colonel, and the inſpectorſhip of artillery under that

of

of another, are the other military departments at Woolwich.

A cadet is admitted at the age of fourteen to the academy. This admiſſion is effected by a recommendation to the maſter general of the ordnance. He muſt obtain a thorough knowledge of algebra and equations.

When he has made himſelf perfectly acquainted with the firſt rudiments, and become qualified either for the artillery or for the engineer department, he is recommended by the maſter general to the King, from whom he obtains a commiſſion under the royal ſign manual.

The duties of a ſubaltern in the artillery, except in the additional inſpection of guns, mortars, &c. are ſimilar to thoſe in the line.

There is not any regular roſter or routine of duty, but the eldeſt in rank is generally preferred.

Field officers have no companies, but act, according to ſeniority, with regard to the whole battalion.

Captains of companies are allowed two non-effectives for repair of arms, &c.

To each battalion there are;

1 Colonel commandant.

1 Ditto en ſecond.

1 Firſt lieutenant colonel—and 2 ſecond lieutenant colonels.

1. Major

1 Major.

10 Captains—10 captain lieutenants—30 lieutenants.

1 Adjutant—1 quarter-maſter—1 ſurgeon, and 1 aſſiſtant ſurgeon.

The eſtabliſhment conſiſts of 10 companies, of 120 rank and file each.

Interior Duty at Head Quarters

Conſiſts of field officer, captain and ſubaltern of the week; the ſubaltern of the week does all the duty, the ſame as in the line, reports to the captain, who reports to the field officer; field officer to the commandant at head quarters, Woolwich.

All duties relative to drilling and teaching the young officers in their various branches, are immediately under the inſpection of the field officer and captain of the week.

When a recruit has been examined, and put upon his legs, he is then ſent to the repoſitory, where he is inſtructed in the principles of gunnery, the uſe of the ſcaling ladder, and the mode of mounting and diſmounting guns in the ſhorteſt ſpace of time.

Whenever the weather permits, and always in ſummer twice a day, there are practiſing hours for the mortar, howitzer and long gun at the target.

The mortar practice is carried on in front of the barracks, Woolwich Common, and the gun practice in Woolwich Warren, near the butt.

It is the rule of the ſervice, that all cadets ſhall remain twelve months at Woolwich before they are permitted to go on any ſervice, in order to get perfect in their duty.

Artillery officers are expected to act as engineers, when called upon for that ſervice, and have an allowance for extra duty.

Flying Artillery.

A CORPS of flying artillery having been eſtabliſhed in this country, we believe at the particular ſuggeſtion of the Duke of Richmond, late maſter general of the ordnance; it cannot be unintereſting to our military readers to give a ſhort ſketch of the original formation of that important body under the amended French Government in 1791 and 1792.

Monſieur Duportail, miniſter at war, in the year 1791, ſignified the King's pleaſure, that two companies of mounted artillerymen ſhould be formed by the commandant of the military diviſion at Metz. The moſt ſanguine expectations were anſwered on this occaſion; ſo much ſo, that a ſhort time before the declaration of war in 1792, Monſieur de Narbonne,

bonne, who had ſucceeded Monſieur Duportail, aſſembled a military committee, conſiſting of the moſt experienced officers, in the artillery and engineer departments, aided by the advice of the generals commanding the three grand diviſions of the whole French army, and came to the following reſolutions.

" 1. That a large body of mounted artillery, well appointed and conſtantly complete in its number of cannoneers and horſes, afforded the beſt means of ſupport to any corps of men that might otherwiſe be deficient in the ſtrict knowledge of military evolutions, as ſuch a force would aſſiſt them conſiderably during their attack upon an enemy with ſword or bayonet, by taking rapidly poſſeſſion of many favourable points, and thus defeating the great advantage which well diſciplined troops muſt otherwiſe enjoy.

2. That with reſpect to the mode of being armed, equipped and accoutred, &c. &c. The mounted artillery was only to differ from the field ordnance by the rapidity of its movement; on this account the horſes were to be ſtrong and active, ſo that whenever there ſhould be occaſion for any part of the corps to be conveyed to points of action, the cannoneers might be carried with their pieces, and thus enabled to execute their inſtructions without delay.

3. That with this important object in view, it was conſidered to be more advantageous to the ſer-

vice, to mount the cannoneers on horſe-back in preference to artillery-carts, becauſe the accidents that happen to the latter would be avoided, the movement from place to place more ready, the retreat more certain, and the replacing of loſt or killed horſes more convenient and expeditious.

4. That without immediately excluding pieces of larger calibre, eight or twelve pounders and howitzers ſeemed beſt adapted to the nature of this ſervice.

5. That it would be ſuperfluous to drill the mounted artilleryman ſo as to make him maſter of all the cavalry manœuvres; it being thought fully ſufficient for him to ſit his horſe well, to be able to mount and diſmount with eaſe and celerity, to guide his horſe with eaſe according to the poſition of his piece, and to leave it entirely to his own judgment to act with the cavalry ſhould he find himſelf involved in their manœuvres.

6. That the manœuvre of urging the piece forward, or as the French term it Manœuvre à la prolonge, muſt be conſtantly practiſed, except in caſes of utter impoſſibility. Many advantages attend this manœuvre, eſpecially in the paſſing of ditches or rivers with extreme rapidity. As the horſes remain harneſſed to the train while the pieces are fired, the time which

which would otherwiſe be loſt in taking off and putting on the leaders, is entirely ſaved.

7. That in order to raiſe a body of this deſcription without delay, it is propoſed that two well inſtructed men from the regular artillery be attached to each gun, and that the complement of the different troops be made up with drafts from the army in general, but moſt eſpecially from the light cavalry and light infantry."

A corps of this kind is in fact become indiſpenſably neceſſary in all armies; flying artillery can, in almoſt every ſituation, accompany the manœuvres of cavalry, it can croſs rivers and get through marſhes, whilſt the foot artillery would find it impoſſible to do either: it can inſtantly arrive in a body, at any given point of attack, ſtretch round an oppoſing enemy, and either turn his flank or fall upon his rear; it can do every ſpecies of advanced duty or artillery diſpoſition, that of the rear guard, or form an efficient part of any reſerve to which it may be detached; it is not ſubjected to the inconvenience which has always been attributed to foot artillery, of lagging behind, and conſequently interrupting the manœuvres of an army. On this account, the French have confined the operations of the latter to ſieges, and only make uſe of four pounders for the buſineſs of the field.

Several inſtances might be brought to prove the efficacy of flying artillery. When General Pichegru commanded the French army in the action at Waterlo, 4000 cavalry ſupported by a body of flying artillery, reſiſted the attack of upwards of 30,000 men, who had three times as many field pieces as the French brought into action. We have avoided all ſort of diſcuſſion upon this important addition to the art of war, becauſe we are convinced, that the foregoing remarks relative to that eſtabliſhment in France appear more accurately to deſcribe what ſuch a force ought to be, than any illuſtration from our own could prove.

Returns.

AS it frequently happens that officers are not only at a loſs to procure the different returns which are required from the ſeveral departments at ſtated periods, but ſometimes err in the manner of drawing them up, the deſcription which is given of them cannot be uſeleſs or unintereſting.

Theſe returns are printed upon copper plates of three different ſizes, copied from forms that are iſſued at the War-office, and may be had at the Military Library, Whitehall.

Many circumſtances, moſt eſpecially upon ſervice, may combine to render it impoſſible to have acceſs to theſe documents; in which caſes a clear deſigna-

tion

Distribution of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Royal Regimen
Departments attached to them, in *District, under the Comman*

STATIONS.	Royal Artillery.										Troop of Royal Horse Ar										
	Major.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Surgeon.	Non-Com. Officers.	Gunners.	Drummers.	Total.	Captain.	Captain Lieutenants.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Staff Serjeants.	Non-Com. Officers.	Farriers.	Collar Makers.	Wheelers.	Carriage Smiths.	Trumpeters.
Effective fit for Duty																					
Sick or Lame - -																					
Total																					

Regiment of Artillery, and Troop of Royal Horſe Artillery, with the Horſe and Civil Command of

Horſe Artillery.								Horſe Department.	Civil Branch.	Ordnance.	Waggons.
Wheelers.	Carriage Smiths.	Trumpeters.	Gunners.	Drivers.	Total.	Horſes. Riding.	Horſes. Draught.	Captains Commiſſary.	Clerk of Stores.	12 Pounders Medium	Ammunition.
								Lieut. Commiſſary.	Conductors of Stores.	C. Diſaguliers.	Forage Carts.
								Q. Maſt. Commiſſary.	Wheeler.	5½ Inch Howitzers.	
								Serjeants Conductors.	Collar Makers.	6 Pounders, Light.	
								Corporals.	Carpenters.		
								Farriers.	Smiths.		
								Collar Makers.			
								Carpenters.			
								Drivers.			
								Horſes.			

tion of them muſt be acceptable to the beſt informed, and cannot fail of proving uſeful to thoſe officers who may not be familiarly acquainted with regimental details.

The annexed is the return which is given in of the preſent flying artillery.

Interior Duty.

THE next point of view in which a young officer's ſituation ought to be conſidered, is the attention which it is neceſſary he ſhould give to the interior œconomy of his company; an object of more ſerious conſequence to the general ſyſtem and the well-being of battalions, than may perhaps appear at firſt ſight. The ableſt general, like the correcteſt architect, will in vain look for a prompt and regular execution of his ſeveral plans, if the application of his powers be perpetually marred by the diſcordance of inferior parts. Stones and bricks, to give a familiar ſimile, muſt be firſt ſhaped and made to correſpond, before the building can be finiſhed. With this impreſſion, we ſhall not be thought tediouſly minute in ſubmitting, to the conſideration and amendment of abler officers, a ſpecific mode for the private inſpection of arms, &c. with forms that relate to other parts of the interior œconomy of a regiment.

Inſtructions

Inſtructions for Junior Officers of Cavalry.

WHEN a regiment of cavalry is in barracks or quarters, each ſubaltern, beginning from the eldeſt, is appointed in turn, from the adjutant's roſter, to be the viſiting officer of the day. The ſaſh is conſtantly worn by cavalry officers—The inſignia for duty are the additional croſs-belt and pouch.

It is the duty of this officer to be conſtantly in barracks, quarters, or within the lines of encampment, until he be relieved.

He is to inſpect the men's meſſes when their meals are ready, and the dinner call muſt be blown in conſequence of his order only. When in barracks, he is to viſit the ſeveral kitchens after dinner, to ſee that the coppers, &c. &c. are kept perfectly clean.

He is to go through the bed rooms, obſerve minutely, whether the blankets and bedding are folded according to order, and the rooms, ſtair-caſes, &c. thoroughly ſwept out. He will perform this duty when the meſſes, &c. have been removed, and after his inſpection of the kitchens. The windows in the ſeveral barrack rooms muſt be kept open for ſome time after dinner.

He is next to viſit the hoſpital, and to be ſcrupulouſly exact

exact in his examination. The ſurgeon, or aſſiſtant, ought to be preſent on this occaſion.

He is to viſit the different places of confinement, the guard houſes, the farrier's ſhop, and all working parties.

At night he is to go round and ſee, that all the men are retired, and all lights out. It is impoſſible to be too exact in the diſcharge of this important duty.

He is to be reſponſible for the regularity of the ſoldiers, and for the whole interior of the regiment. All reports of extraordinaries muſt be made to him; and he is, in his report to the commanding officer, to ſpecify every uncommon occurrence.

He muſt go through the whole of the ſtables, at each of the ſtable times, to ſee, that the horſes have been properly dreſſed and fed: that the ſtables are kept clean; that the quarter-maſter of each troop, as alſo the non-commiſſioned officers of each ſquad, do their ſeveral duties with accuracy and diſpatch; and that the farrier-major, when there is one, or the farriers of the ſeveral troops, daily examine the horſes' feet, to aſcertain whether they ſtand in need of ſhoeing, &c.

The officers of troops are, at leaſt once a day, if not oftener, to go round the ſtables, to ſee that their horſes are well cleaned, the hay good, the ſtables kept

in

in order, the accoutrements properly hung up, and the men preſent.

Whenever an officer comes into the ſtables at ſtable hours, the men are to ſtand at their horſes' heads, and remain ſo whilſt the officer continues in the ſtables, unleſs he chooſes to order them to proceed in dreſſing their horſes.

A weekly inſpection muſt be made of the ſoldiers' quarters, clothes, arms, and horſe accoutrements, to ſee that every article is in good repair, and perfectly clean. Particular attention muſt be paid to the ſaddles, bitts, bradoons, ſtirrup irons, watering bridles, &c. The day preceding this inſpection, the girths, if ſoiled, muſt be waſhed by each dragoon.

All the following articles are to be produced on the days of a cavalry weekly inſpection, viz. carabines, or muſquets, ſwords, piſtols, croſs belts, bitts and reins, ſtirrup leathers and irons. This inſpection is to be made in the barrack yard. The monthly review of neceſſaries is alſo to be held in the yard; where every article of linen, ſhoes, ſtockings, gaiters, ſtocks, boots, cloaks, bruſhes, &c. and all the ſtable neceſſaries are to be produced.

Liſt of Neceſſaries to be provided by Stoppage from the Pay of the Soldiers of Regiments of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Fencible Cavalry.

	Per Annum, £.	s.	d.
For one pair of leather, or two pair of ſhag breeches, in two years, value 1l 6s -	0	13	0
For ſtable jacket and trowſers, and foraging cap, in two years, 15s - -	0	7	6
Feeding bag, 1s. watering bridle, 3s 6d, collar and log, 6d, in ſix years, 5s -	0	0	10
Three ſhirts and turn over, 6s 6d each -	0	19	6
One ſtock and claſps - -	0	1	0
Two pair of worſted ſtockings, at 2s 5d each pair - - -	0	4	10
Two pair of thread or cotton ditto, 3s each, and two pair of ſhort gaiters, 1s 8d each: or two pair of long black gaiters, 4s 8d each pair - - -	0	9	4
Two pair of ſhoes, 7s each pair -	0	14	0
Mending ſhoes - - -	0	3	0
Two ſhoe bruſhes, 6d each - -	0	1	0
Powder, pomatum, ſoap, combs, and razors	0	12	0
Knee buckles - - -	0	0	6
Carried forward	4	6	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4	6	6
Clothes bruſh, worm and picker, emery, oil, crocus or brick duſt, pipe clay, whiting, and blacking - -	0	16	9
Waſhing and mending - -	1	6	0
Mane comb, 6d, curry comb and bruſh, 3s 8d in two years - -	0	2	1
Tailor's bill - - - -	0	2	9½
	6	14	1½

The actual expenditure for horſe cloths and ſurcingles, not exceeding *one ſhilling* and *eight pence per annum* for each man, will be defrayed by the public.

We have extracted the following receipts out of a collection of rules and regulations, publiſhed by authority in 1795.

Receipt for making Black-Balls.

10½ lb. of bee's wax 9 of ivory black 3 of ſoft ſoap 3 of yellow ditto	}	This makes 30 balls, 13 ounces each; each ball worth 1s.
25½		

The method to make the above is as follows: Cut the bees wax ſmall, and melt it in an earthen or iron

iron pot. When you ſee the wax melted, put in the ſoft ſoap, then the hard, which muſt be cut ſmall. Keep ſtirring it continually all the time it boils, till the whole is thoroughly melted and mixed; then take it off the fire while it is boiling, and pour in gradually the ivory black, and ſtir it till the whole is incorporated. When done, empty it on a table or board, and when cold enough to handle, work it well in the hands before you form it into balls. Let them ſtand two or three days before they are uſed.

Receipt for making Regimental Colouring for the Belts.

Take ſix pounds of the fineſt pipe clay, pound it very ſmall, put it in a tub, and put to it about five gallons of cold water. Let it remain for two or three days, ſtirring it now and then. Then take ſix ounces of gum dragon, and put it into four quarts of boiling water, and cover it up cloſe for two or three days. When the gum is well diſſolved, take a fine hair ſieve, and ſtrain it into the pipe clay, and keep ſtirring the pipe clay well all the time you are doing this. Then take half an ounce of ſtone blue, and diſſolve it well amongſt your colouring—(This gives a clear gloſs to the belts)—Let it all remain one day longer, and it will be fit for uſe, putting it on

lightly and evenly with a ſponge. This quantity will ſerve a troop of thirty three a fortnight.

All new neceſſaries provided for the ſoldier muſt be well examined by the officer of the troop; as it is an eſſential part of his duty to ſee, that the ſoldier's money is laid out to the beſt advantage.

If the inſpection is not made by the commanding officer of the troop, the officer who makes it will immediately after report to him, that he may be enabled to make up his returns.

Horſes and appointments are to be changed from men as ſeldom as poſſible; particularly the ſaddles, when they have been fitted to the horſes.

No article of clothing or appointments, however old or worn out they may be, are to be thrown aſide, or diſpoſed of, without a regimental order, or particular leave from the commanding officer of the regiment. The ſame rule muſt be obſerved with reſpect to the old neceſſaries of each man; which muſt not be laid aſide, or ſold, without leave from the commanding officer of the troop or company.

All appointments in more immediate uſe are to be hung up regularly over the men's beds. By this precaution they will be enabled to turn out at a moment's warning.

The troops will make regular entries in their troop

troop books of every article of appointments they receive.

When a regimental parade is ordered, the officers muſt be upon their troop parade at leaſt one full quarter of an hour before the time of general parade. The ſubaltern muſt, on this occaſion, inſpect every man individually, and report to his captain every ſpecies of irregularity.

It is recommended, that, now and then, the officers ſhould themſelves weigh the corn iſſued by the quarter-maſters, in order to aſcertain whether the full allowance be provided for the horſes. They ſcarcely need be told, that a very ſmall deficiency in weight, often taken advantage of, amounts to a conſiderable profit in the aggregate, and gradually induces into groſs miſapplication. Whenever, therefore, any deficiency of the ſort is obſerved more than once or twice, it may juſtly be concluded, that there is intentional fraud: and no officer can be ſaid to do his duty to the country, who could overlook ſo flagrant a breach of truſt. The diſgraceful peculation which is too frequently encouraged by an inattention in the ſuperior officers to the ſavings of corn, can only be checked by an appeal to the honour of every officer in the regiment, and by a reſolution on his part to bring to puniſhment every offender, be his rank what it may.

The conduct of every ſubaltern officer in a regiment is of the laſt importance to the ſervice. The interior œconomy of a corps reſts almoſt wholly upon his attention, zeal, and vigilance. A good ſubaltern is a moſt valuable officer, and he cannot be ſufficiently reſpected or encouraged; but it is impoſſible for any man to acquire that character who does not attend moſt earneſtly to his ſituation, execute moſt religiouſly all the duties of his profeſſion, and by his general behaviour, both as an officer and a gentleman, not only merit, but claim the regard and countenance of his ſuperiors. The influence which his deportment will have upon the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of his troop will be ſenſibly felt, and cannot therefore be too much promoted.

Every ſubaltern officer ought, as ſoon as poſſible, to get acquainted with the names and characters of the men of the troop he belongs to; and to obtain a thorough knowledge of the different horſes, their ages and qualities.

Orderly Quarter-maſter of the Day.

THE Blues are the only regiments of Britiſh cavalry in which the quarter-maſter's commiſſion bears the King's ſign manual. All other quarter-maſters in the horſe have warrants only, and are liable to the ſame articles of war by which the non-commiſſioned officers may be tried according to the mutiny act. They ſtand, in fact, at the head of this claſs; but can never be upon a level with the youngeſt cornet.

The orderly quarter-maſter for the day, when the horſes are in barracks or in quarters, receives the different troops from their reſpective quarter-maſters, and, under the direction of the officer of the day, marches off the regiment to ſome convenient place for the purpoſe of exerciſing the horſes by walking, or of watering them. In the diſcharge of this important and neceſſary duty, particular attention muſt be paid, that the men do not, on any account (except when ordered to do ſo) put their horſes out of a walk.

The duty of an adjutant of dragoons is, in every reſpect, the ſame as that of an adjutant in an infantry regiment.

The duty of a quarter-maſter of dragoons is to inſtruct the non-commiſſioned officers and privates in their relative duties, with regard to the management

of their horſes, and the general principles of diſcipline.

It is the quarter-maſter's duty to provide quarters for the regiment, to procure forage in barracks, quarters, and on the march, and to take particular care, that it be of the very beſt quality. When the horſes are billetted upon inn-keepers, they are ſcrupulouſly to ſee, that the ſoldiers do not make any improper uſe of their long forage, by waſting or deſtroying it; and that the inn-keepers furniſh each dragoon with the proper quantity of good hay and clean ſtraw, according to the regulations iſſued by government.

Stables being their peculiar province, the quarter-maſters of cavalry will always conſider themſelves as minutely reſponſible for the duties belonging to them. Their characters, as attentive quarter-maſters, will be beſt marked by the appearance of their horſes. They muſt take care, that the regimental form of ſhoeing is ſcrupulouſly obſerved by the farriers. A ſhort light ſhoe, with the hoof well cut down at the toe only, is thought to be beſt adapted to ſervice.

The orderly quarter-maſter muſt always wear his ſaſh, regimental boots, and ſpurs. He muſt ſee, that all parts of the barracks and yard are kept perfectly clean. This indiſpenſible duty muſt be attended to before guard-mounting.

The men's rooms are not expected to be cleaned up until

until after the firſt trumpet for morning parade. He muſt attend the delivery of all kinds of forage, fuel and candles, and ſtraw for the mens' beds. He will give in weekly returns, agreeably to regimental inſtructions, and by preſcribed forms.

The quarter-maſters are to attend the officers at all inſpections, and have ruled returns, ready to be filled up; copies of which are to be kept from one month to another, and frequently compared together, to ſee, that every man produces the ſame number of things as at the laſt inſpection, or accounts for any deficiency.

The quarter-maſters are to feed their horſes as troop horſes; no ſeparate account will be kept for them. They are to keep a book, in which every pound of hay and ſtraw received for their troops is to be regularly entered, that they may be able to inform the commanding officer of the regiment at the ſhorteſt notice, what quantity has been conſumed.

Orderly Duty for the Day, with reſpect to Troop Horſes.

THE firſt trumpet will ſound at —— in the morning; a ſecond trumpet at ——, when the men will turn down to dreſs the horſes and water them; during which time the ſtable-men muſt turn the litter out

out of the front doors, and the dung out of the back doors. When the horſes are dreſſed, the orderly quarter-maſter, ſeeing all right and clean, will order the trumpet to ſound; at which time the men muſt turn out with their noſe-bags. Two men and a non-commiſſioned officer per troop will march off with a certain number of bags, each bag containing ſufficient oats for two horſes. They will return immediately to feed their horſes. After which the trumpet will ſound for the men to parade before the ſtables; when ſix men and one non-commiſſioned officer per troop will be marched regularly to the forage yard for their hay. The orderly quarter-maſter will ſee the proper quantity weighed and brought down to the ſtables in the ſame regular manner by the men, who will throw a little hay before their horſes. They will then be paraded before the ſtables and diſmiſſed. At —— a warning trumpet will ſound; and at o'clock the regiment will parade in watering order; when all officers will attend, to inſpect their troops, and to ſee, that the horſes have been thoroughly cleaned. The horſes for duty may be ſeen with their ſaddles on. The horſes' hoofs are to be kept as clean as poſſible, and thefore conſtantly waſhed; thoſe for guard muſt be greaſed.

At —— o'clock a trumpet will ſound for the men to dine; at half paſt —— o'clock the men turn down

down to mid-day ſtables. After they have dreſſed their horſes, they will parade, and proceed with the orderly quarter-maſter to water. Upon their return to barracks, they will bruſh their horſes; after which they will proceed for oats, and feed as ordered in the morning.

At —— o'clock a trumpet will ſound for the men to clean their horſes and ſup them up. The ſaddles and bridles muſt be regularly hung up in the galleries; the ſaddles by the ſtirrups, and the bridles hung over each man's ſaddle, with his name. The girths and ſurcingles to be all waſhed and continually kept clean; the pannels of the ſaddles to be alſo cleaned, and the horſe-hair to be taken off them when uſed. The men are not, on any account, to trim their horſes, except when under the inſpection of a non-commiſſioned officer. The quarter-maſter will be anſwerable, that the horſes are not trimmed any where but juſt above and below the fetlock joint, where the hair grows naturally too long, and harbours dirt. They are not to be trimmed at all before. The farriers are to keep the collar chains in repair; for which they will be paid five ſhillings per year.

The captains of troops ſeldom, or ever, take the payment of them into their own hands. When they do, the allowance to their quarter-maſter is ſufficiently handſome to induce him to pay great attention to the faithful

faithful diſcharge of that important truſt. This account is uſually ſettled every half year: on the 24th of June and 24th of December. But the rule is not abſolute; as there exiſts a diſcretionary power in the captain to reſerve the payment to himſelf, to give it to one of his ſubalterns, or to pay what weekly, monthly, or half-yearly ſum he may think proper to his quarter-maſter, or even to his pay ſerjeant.

The inſpection of arms in a cavalry regiment is the ſame as in the infantry, with this exception, that the dragoon has his piſtol ſlung at his ſide. When the troop is mounted, it files ſingle men by ranks, and paſſes by the officer, who is on foot, and narrowly looks at every man and horſe. This is done on the private parade.

The power of caſting horſes reſts entirely with the general of the diſtrict. The opinion of the colonel, and of the captains of troops, muſt influence his judgment in ſome degree. It is preſumed, however, that none would be ſhewn to be caſt until they had been rendered manifeſtly unfit for ſervice. Specific vouchers, aſcertaining moſt minutely every particular relative to this inability, ought to be delivered in to government, ſigned by the commanding officer of the regiment, counterſigned by the veterinary ſurgeon, and by the captain of each troop.

Short Inſtructions to Cavalry Officers, with their different Stations in a Battalion during the Field Manœuvres, according to the Regulations publiſhed by Authority in 1799.

THE commanding officer of the ſquadron compleats the files, and equalizes the troops by ſhifting a file or two if neceſſary: the officers are then ordered to their poſts in ſquadron; viz. one in the centre for the ſtandard, and one on each flank of the front rank; each of theſe three is covered by a corporal—the other officers place themſelves in rear, as *ſerrefiles*, at two horſes' length diſtant from the rear rank.

Telling off the Squadron.

The commanding officer then tells off the ſquadron by two, or half ſquadrons; by four, or diviſions, and places a ſerjeant, covered by a corporal or dragoon, on the right of each of the four diviſions (except the right one). He then tells off each half ſquadron by *ranks*, by *three's*, and each half ſquadron by *alternate files*, right and left, beginning from the ſtandard

ſtandard (excluſive) and telling off to each flank: the non-commiſſioned officers to be included in theſe tellings off; and it is to be obſerved, that the file on the right of the ſtandard, is to be told a left file, and that on the left of the ſtandard, a right file, in order to favour the movements of ranks by *two's*. See Regulations, p. 6.

Where the ſtrength of the ſquadron admits of each diviſion being told off exactly into *three's*, it is an eligible circumſtance; but at any rate care muſt be taken, that the center diviſions divide exactly by *three's*, and their flank ſerjeants be poſted accordingly, although the flank ones do not, and are thereby a file or two ſtronger or weaker; if there is at laſt a two or four in either flank, it muſt ſo remain, as in the moſt advantageous ſituation for aiding the wheels.

The ſquadron is alſo told off in ſub-diviſions, each being the half of a diviſion.

When the ſquadron is formed, the officers and non-commiſſioned officers are thus placed.

Commanding officer { Advanced a horſe's length before the ſtandard.

Two officers { One on each flank of the front rank covered by a corporal.

Our

One officer — Carrying the ſtandard in the center of the front rank, covered by a corporal.

Three ſerjeants — One on the right of the front rank of each of the four diviſions, except the right one, and each covered by a corporal or dragoon.

The ſupernumerary or *ſerrefile* officers, and ſerjeants, the quarter-maſters and trumpeters, are in the rear of their troops, divided in a line, at two horſes diſtance from the rear rank, and their buſineſs is to attend to the movements of the ſquadron, and particularly to the good behaviour of the rear rank—Farriers are behind ſerrefiles a horſe's length. P. 7.

Replacing of Officers.

By this diſtribution, allowance is made for ſick and abſent officers and non-commiſſioned officers; and if a ſufficient number of any rank is not preſent, then ſerjeants replace officers, corporals replace ſerjeants, and intelligent men replace corporals.

The eſſential poſt of the quarter-maſters, is always in rear of the ſquadron when in line; but in changes of poſition in column, they may, when neceſſary, be

ordered to conduct pivots of diviſions, and when the line is forming or dreſſing in a given direction, they may be uſefully employed in giving true points in that line to their reſpective regiments.

Officers or Serjeants in their Ranks.

Such officers or ſerjeants, and their coverers, (except the ſtandard) as are on the flanks, or in the ranks, are told off as files, and as flank men of diviſions, and on all occaſions file and wheel with them; except when the ranks wheel by *three's* or by *two's*, then the ſtandard, together with the flank officers and thoſe that cover them, turn ſingly about, each man on his own ground, and retain the ſame relative place in the ſquadron, whether going to the front, or rear, or flanks. P. 8.

Coverers of Officers and Serjeants.

When any of thoſe officers or ſerjeants ſhift from their proper places, to conduct pivots, &c. as hereafter directed, their coverers occupy ſuch places during their abſence, and on their return again reſign them; when ſuch officers or ſerjeants, without ſhifting, naturally

turally become pivot leaders, their coverers place themſelves behind the third file of the diviſions their leaders conduct; becauſe pivot leaders of diviſions are never in column to be covered, but each to remain ſingle on the flank of the front rank of his diviſion, that he may thereby be the more conſpicuous, and that thoſe leaders may the more accurately and eaſily cover each other, when the march is in a ſtraight alignement; or when the column is halted in ſuch alignement, and is to form the line by the wheel up of its diviſions to its proper flank. In order to preſerve each troop entire, it is not material if one diviſion is a file ſtronger than another; and in general the flank diviſions will be ſtrongeſt from the addition of officers. Officers will be poſted with their troops as much as poſſible. Corporals not wanted to mark the diviſions, or to cover officers and ſerjeants, will be in the ranks according to their ſize, or placed on the outward flank file of their troops. Farriers are conſidered as detached in all ſituations of manœuvre.

All theſe circumſtances of formation apply and take place, whether the ſquadron is compoſed of two or more troops, and whether the troops are more or leſs ſtrong. P. 9.

When the Squadron takes Order.

The ſquadron being formed at cloſe order, if parade order is to be taken, the commanding officer gives the word, *rear rank take order*, and the diſtance is immediately aſcertained by an officer or non-commiſſioned officer of the rear, and behind which ever flank the dreſſing is to; at the word *march*, the rear rank reins back to its proper diſtance.

The ſtandard, as alſo the officers, move out briſkly a horſe's length, and divide themſelves in front of their own troops and of the ſquadron; at equal diſtances, the whole are dreſſed to a flank, and the commanding officer is a horſe's length in front of the ſtandard; the trumpeters move up on each flank of the front rank, and the quarter-maſters and farriers remain in the rear.

When the Squadron takes cloſe Order.

When from order the ſquadron is to take cloſe order, the word '*Take cloſe order!*' is a caution; at the word '*March!*' the rear rank moves forward to cloſe order; and officers, non-commiſſioned officers, trumpeters, &c. take their poſts as before. P. 10.

In

In filings of the ſquadron, the ſerrefiles take their place in the rear of the files; unleſs the ground will allow them to remain on the flank of the rear rank; but their general and proper poſition is in the rear of files, becauſe filing is in general an operation of neceſſity, which the nature of the ground requires. P. 27.

Commands.

All commands muſt be given by officers, firm, loud, and explicit; every officer muſt therefore be accuſtomed to give ſuch commands, even to the ſmalleſt bodies, in the full extent of his voice; by ſuch bodies he muſt not only be heard, but by the leaders of others who are dependent on his motions—the juſtneſs of execution, and the confidence of the ſoldier, can only be in proportion to the firm, decided, and proper manner in which every officer of every rank gives his orders. An officer who cannot thoroughly diſcipline and exerciſe the body entruſted to his command, is not fit in time of ſervice to lead it againſt the enemy; he cannot be cool and collected in the time of danger; he cannot profit of favourable circumſtances, from an inability to direct others; the fate of many may depend on his ill or well acquitting himſelf of his duty. P. 35 and 36. Vide, likewiſe the foregoing pages.

When the Squadron has wheeled to a Flank by Half Squadrons;

If to the right, the officer from the right of the ſquadron immediately ſhifts to the left of his half ſquadron, to conduct the pivot of the leading half ſquadron; and the officer who was on the left of the ſquadron, wheels up and remains on the pivot of his own half ſquadron.—If to the left, then the left officer ſhifts to the right of his half ſquadron, and the right officer wheels up, and remains on the right of his own half ſquadron.

When the Squadron has wheeled to a Flank by Diviſions;

If to the right, then the left officer is on the pivot of the rear diviſion, and the right officer ſhifts to the pivot of the front diviſion; and the ſerjeants, on the right of the two center diviſions, ſhift each to the left of his own diviſion—If to the left, then the right officer wheels up, and is on the pivot flank of the rear diviſion; the ſerjeants, on the right of the two center diviſions, alſo wheel up; and the left flank officer ſhifts to the pivot of the leading diviſion of the ſquadron. P. 51.

When

When the Squadron wheels to Right or Left by Threes.

A flank officer is at the head of the ſquadron; the other flank officer is at the rear. The ſtandard is in the middle of the leading center rank of *ſixes* when wheeled up; and its coverer is in the middle of the rank behind it. P. 53.

Situation of Officers in Marches of the Column.

In all marches by half ſquadrons or diviſions, officers will lead their diviſions, obſerving their juſt diſtances; but they may alſo occaſionally be directed to move on the flanks. In all marches of the column by ſub-diviſions, ranks by *three's*, ranks by *two's*, or by *files*, officers will be on the flank of their reſpective diviſions, attentive to the ſteadineſs of the march, and to the riding of the men, that they do not diſtreſs their horſes, lengthen out the column, make improper ſtops, or otherwiſe act in an unſoldier-like manner. Officers muſt always attend to and correct the men of the diviſions before them, as well as their own. P. 280.

According to the lateſt Cavalry Regulations, the following circumſtances, relative to ſeveral parade points of appearance of a Brigade or larger body, are to be obſerved.

WHEN two or more regiments are formed in line to receive his Majeſty, each individual will be at the poſt already aſſigned him regimentally, except the trumpets, who are all to aſſemble on the right of their reſpective regiments, and are formed in two ranks.

The commanding officer of the regiment is at the head of the right ſquadron; the next ſenior officers are at the head of their ſeveral ſquadrons.

The major general of the brigade is alſo at the head of the right ſquadron of his brigade.

The lieutenant generals are alſo at the head of the right of their diviſions or wings.

Oppoſite to whatever part of a regiment or brigade his Majeſty may think proper to arrive, whether center, near the right or left, in order to receive the general ſalute, it will be the duty of the general commanding the whole to attend him from that quarter.

When his Majeſty, or a general officer, is to paſs between the ranks, they are always to be at full open order; and the diſtance given by the right regiment to be conformed to by the others.

Review

Review or Inſpection.

ON theſe occaſions, regiments, brigades, or lines, do not march paſt in column of ſquadrons, but in column of half ſquadrons.

In paſſing by in half ſquadrons, at open ranks, the commander of the ſquadron will be in front of his leading half ſquadron, covered by the ſtandard, with which the other officers of the half ſquadron dreſs. In the ſecond half ſquadron all its officers are in front and in one line. The trumpets are all in front of the regiment, and, when they have paſſed, wheel quickly round, and remain poſted oppoſite his Majeſty, and ſound till the regiment has paſſed. When they ceaſe, and thoſe of the ſucceeding regiments commence, they follow their regiment and regain its front.

The half ſquadrons, or diviſions, will dreſs and cover to the paſſing hand. After the ſucceſſive wheel, which brings them on the line of paſſing, they will open ranks, ſixty or ſeventy yards before they approach his Majeſty, and cloſe them about the ſame diſtance after paſſing; and they will continue ſo to dreſs and preſerve the line till each diviſion wheels at the point where the head one has changed its direction; there, and not before, the dreſſing and covering will be made to the proper pivot flank of diviſions.

The

The whole paſs (whether at open or cloſe ranks) as one column; nor is any diviſion, ſquadron, or regiment, to increaſe, or alter the diſtances it poſſeſſed at the moment it wheeled from line into column.

In paſſing by half ſquadrons or diviſions, at cloſe ranks, the ſtandard may take the center of the front rank of the leading one. The commanding officer is before it; other officers are at their ſquadron poſts; and care is taken, that there ſhall be an officer on each paſſing flank.

At the drawing of ſwords, and general ſalute, on his Majeſty's approach, the trumpets all ſound the parade march. When his Majeſty paſſes along the line, each regiment ſucceſſively ſounds its own march, or ſuch other as it ſhall be ordered; and the ſame is done by each regiment when it paſſes his Majeſty.

His Majeſty's Regulations have preſcribed the ſoundings with which all generals and other perſons are to be received. When they paſs along the line, or the line before them, the trumpet ſoundings will be the ſame as before his Majeſty.

The trumpet flouriſh, in drawing ſwords, is uſed regimentally on their own ground, and is the ſounding uſed in receiving a major general; it is repeated twice for a lieutenant general; and to all ſuperior generals the march is ſounded.

In parade, to receive his Majeſty, or the commanding

ing general, the trumpets are aſſembled on the right of their regiments, whether ſingle or in line, in two ranks, and the ſtaff beyond them. The ſtaff does not march paſt.

On all occaſions of exerciſe and manœuvre, trumpets are behind their troops and ſquadrons, unleſs otherwiſe detached.

If his Majeſty ſees a brigade, he will be received at the point of his approach, in the manner already directed, by the general commanding it. If a ſingle regiment, in the ſame manner by its commanding officer.

After paſſing in parade, in movements, and in exerciſe, it will depend on the commanding officer of the regiment to place the other field officers at the head of ſquadrons, or to aſſign to them the ſuperintendance of wings, in order the better to aſſiſt.

In general, regiments manœuvre at too great a diſtance from the perſon inſpecting them; they ought to terminate many of their movements and formations within twenty or thirty yards of where he ſtands.

His Majeſty's regulations for the formations, movements, and field exerciſe of the infantry, * are in every

* *The circumſtance mentioned in p.* 87, *relative to regimental dreſſing in brigade of cavalry ought to be ſcrupulouſly attended to by infantry corps.*

point

point to be followed, and applied to cavalry, when diſmounted and formed in battalion.

Cavalry regiments, when diſmounted and formed in line, will have an interval of ſix paces between each.

When the regiments diſmount, field officers and adjutants do not diſmount, but remain on horſe-back.

When the diſmounted line advances in front at cloſe ranks, general officers, and commanding officers of regiments are behind the flanks of the battalion.

When the diſmounted line is at open ranks, field officers are on the flanks of the battalion, in a line with the men; and general officers, and commanding officers of regiments, are in front.

In paſſing on foot, all mounted officers are in front of the regiment, except the adjutant who is in the rear. See pages 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, of Cavalry Regulations for 1799.

Cavalry Guards in Camp.

THE ordinary guards of the cavalry in camp, are the ſtandard guards, and the grand guards.

Each regiment has a ſtandard guard, ſimilar in point

point of duty, to the quarter guard of the infantry, viz. to be a ſort of out-poſt to the regiment, and to pay the compliments to the general officers, &c.

The ſtandard guard of a regiment of dragoons, is commonly made up by one ſerjeant and twelve privates.

The grand guards are done by detachments, and are relieved every morning at the ſame time that the ſtandard guards are.

The grand guards are divided into a captain's command, which ſeldom conſiſts of leſs than fifty men, one lieutenant, and a cornet.

On actual ſervice, the number that mounts daily is not fixed, as it greatly depends upon the ſtrength of the regiment, the ſituation of the camp, and the relative ſtation of the enemy. The common practice is to poſt a captain's command at or near each avenue in front of the army.

The propereſt places to poſt guards of cavalry on, are heights, that they may diſcover the march of troops at a diſtance, and give timely notice to the camp of the approach of the enemy, as alſo to keep off ſmall parties from plundering or moleſting it.

Whenever a grand guard is poſted in the neighbourhood of narrow paſſes or intricate roads, or upon the ſkirts of a wood; it is eſſentially requiſite that videts or centries ſhould be placed near the moſt

acceſſible parts, to give notice of the approach of any body of armed men, that they may be properly received. Small parties ſhould likewiſe be frequently ſent out to reconnoitre.

All videts or centries upon duties of this kind, ſhould be placed double. One to remain at his poſt as long as he poſſibly can, the other to acquaint the officer of the guard, in caſe an enemy ſhould appear: but neither one nor the other is to quit his poſt on any pretext whatever, except in the caſe mentioned, until he is regularly relieved.

The retreating centry is to fire his carbine the inſtant he finds it neceſſary to quit his poſt.—This will ſerve as a ſignal of alarm to the main guard, who will act according to circumſtances, or in obedience to ſpecific orders.

Inſpection of Infantry Companies on their ſeveral private Parades.

THE corporals, or privates acting in that capacity under the denomination of lance corporals, having aſſembled their different ſquads, and the ſame being formed into a company, ſtanding two deep, or three (as the caſe may be) and carefully inſpected by the ſerjeant; the captain, or officer commanding ſuch company

company will repair to his private parade, for the purpoſe of minutely examining the arms, dreſs, and accoutrements of the men. A ſignal for this duty ſhould be given three quarters of an hour before the general parade, or the formation of the battalion for field exerciſe.

On the approach of the officer, the ſerjeant will order—*Attention! Shoulder—arms!* He will then preſent his report. If the lieutenant and enſign ſhould be preſent, (as one or both ought to be) the captain will direct the youngeſt in rank to go through the inſpection by the following words of command:

[N. B. The inſpection in the Park is different from the one hereafter ſubmitted, and when only one officer attends, certainly is the beſt. The practice in the Guards is by rank entire. The front rank ſtands faſt, the rear is faced to the left, and marched forward in ordinary time, until the right-hand man of the rear rank arrives at the left of the left-hand man of the front rank; when the officer, or ſerjeant previous to his arrival, gives the words, *Halt! Front! Dreſs! Eyes Front!*]

To ſave time, and to exerciſe two or three officers at once (as the caſe may be) in a duty which is unqueſtionably of ſome importance to the ſervice, the

following mode of inſpection may perhaps be thought as unexceptionable as any:

Rear Rank or Ranks, take Open Order.
March.
Order—Arms.
Handle—Arms.
Right—Face.
Draw—Ramrod.

As ſoon as the ramrod is drawn, each private will place the round end of the ramrod on the heel of the bayonet, about three inches forward. The inſtant the officer approaches the firſt file, the ramrod will be briſkly thrown into the barrel, ſo as effectually to ring within it, and then be placed as before. The officer will carefully examine the nob of the ramrod, to ſee whether any dirt or ruſt be attached to it; which would be a certain proof of the negligence of the ſoldier, and the no leſs unpardonable omiſſion of the corporal and ſerjeant, in not having reported him.

The officer will next examine, (without changing the poſition of the ſoldier, or giving a freſh word of command) the point of the bayonet, in order to aſcertain, that no improper uſe has been made of that important weapon. Soldiers are too apt to ſtir the fire in barrack and guard rooms, to turn the ſcrews of their

their muſquets, and very frequently to punch or bore holes in different articles with their bayonets; practices, not only unſoldier-like, but highly injurious to the moſt eſſential objects of military ſervice.

Having regained his poſition in front of the company, and the two ſubalterns theirs on the right and left, the officer will order—

Return—Ramrod.

Eaſe—Arms.

Front.

N. B. The company will front from a motion made by the flugelman, in the ſame manner that it faced to the right.

Shoulder—Arms.

Port—Arms,

Open—Pans.

The officers will carefully and minutely inſpect every part that is viſible of the lock, &c. ſee that the pan is bright and clean, and the touch-hole perfectly clear. If they ſhould obſerve any duſt about the latter, or ſhould ſuſpect that the aperture is not clear to the chamber, they will either order the ſoldier to uſe his pricker, or make him blow down the barrel, after having directed him to

Shoulder—Arms.

Order—Arms.

Unfix—Bayonet.

Butt to the front.

The officers will apply their hands to the touch-hole, whilſt the men blow down their barrels.—This ſhould invariably be practiſed before the regiment goes to exerciſe with cartridge. On theſe occaſions the abovementioned words of command will be adopted, with the following ones:—

Order—Arms.
Fix—Bayonets.
Shoulder—Arms.
Port—Arms.

The officer or officers will continue their inſpection of pans, flints, or drivers, and the ſenior will then put the company to the *ſhoulder* by the following words;

Shut—Pans.
Shoulder—Arms.
Order—Arms.
Unfix—Bayonet.
Stand at—Eaſe.

No man is to take the barrel of his carbine or muſquet out of the ſtock without acquainting the corporal of it, who muſt ſee that it is carefully done; nor muſt the breech be touched by any one but the gunſmith. They will likewiſe ſee, that the bruſhes, prickers, turnſcrews and worms, are in good order and properly fixed. The prickers and bruſhes are

ſome-

ſometimes hung beneath the breaſt plate, eſpecially at inſpections. In ſome regiments they are placed under the outward cover of the cartouch box. I ſhould humbly conceive, that the firſt is the beſt mode, becauſe the article is more eaſily got at, eſpecially in the hurry of a field day.

The officer or officers will finally examine every part of the ſoldier's dreſs, his accoutrements, &c. which done, the company, with one officer at leaſt, will remain until the proper time arrives to march to the general parade. This will be effected with ſilence and regularity. When the officer is within fifty yards of the ground upon which the regiment or diviſion is to be formed, he will order it to *halt*, *carry arms*, and march in ordinary time to an allotted ſtation in the battalion; after which he will leave it to the direction of the adjutant, having previouſly ordered the whole to *order arms*, *ſtand at eaſe*.

N. B. At private inſpections, the officers, particularly the ſubalterns, ſhould frequently exerciſe themſelves in calling the roll of the company.—They will, by theſe means, become acquainted with the names of the men, and inſenſibly acquire a military tone of voice.

In order to acquire this indiſpenſible quality, it is recommended to every officer to be conſtantly provided with a roll of his company drawn out in the annexed manner upon a viſiting card.

ROLL

ROLL of the *Company* *Regt.* 1799.

Serjeants.				
Corporals.				
Drummers.				
Recruits at drill.				
Total		General Total		

Both officers and men will derive conſiderable benefit from the company being occaſionally put through the manual and platoon exerciſes, after the private inſpection. Enſigns ſhould, in particular, be made well acquainted with the different words of command.

The prices which are given in the following page, as reaſonable charges for the different parts of a muſquet, muſt often vary; as work is done upon more moderate terms in ſome places than in others; eſpecially in the neighbourhoods of Birmingham and Sheffield.

Liſt of Prices for repairing Military Arms.

	s.	d.
New ſtock — — —	10	6
Splice below the tail pipe — —	4	0
Splice above the tail pipe — —	2	6
New bayonet — — —	3	0
New rammer — — —	2	6
Mending ditto — —	0	9
Noſe cap — — —	1	0
Trumpet pipe — — —	0	9
Tail pipe — — — —	0	9
Ditto ſpring — — —	0	6
Small pipe — — — —	0	6
Guard — — — —	1	6
Mending ditto — — —	0	9
Side piece — —	1	0
Thumb piece and pin — —	1	3
Trigger — — — —	1	0
Ditto plate — — —	1	0
Heel plate and ſcrews — — —	2	0
Sight or loop — —	1	0
Side nail or breech nail — —	0	6
Breech — — — — —	0	2
Cock — — — — —	2	6
Jaw — — — — —	0	9
Cock nail — — — — —	0	9

Hammer

	s.	d.
Hammer — — — —	2	0
Hardening the hammer — — —	0	6
Sear — — — — —	1	6
Tumbler — — — — —	1	9
Bridle — — — — —	1	6
Mending ſear and tumbler — —	1	0
Main ſpring or feather ſpring —	1	9
Sear ſpring — —	0	9
Tumbler pin, hammer pin, hammer ſpring pin, bridle pin, ſear pin, ſear ſpring pin, main ſpring pin, each	0	4
Swivel and pin — —	0	6
Jointing or freeing the lock —	0	6

N. B. When the muſquet, or accoutrements are manifeſtly injured by the ſoldier's neglect, all repairs of the ſame muſt be charged againſt him; and he will, of courſe, be put under ſtoppages to anſwer the expence. All regiments of the line, militia, &c. have regimental armourers, who attend to the ſeveral companies, and are paid by the captains out of their contingent allowances for that purpoſe.

In the Foot Guards, armourers are appointed to clean the arms of the different companies, but all repairs

pairs are made by Mr. Lowe, Gunſmith, in Parliament Street, Weſtminſter, who charges the ſame to the captains of companies. Recruits are taught the proper method of attending to their arms before they join the battalion.

Ammunition.

The proportion of ammunition for an infantry regiment is 60 rounds for each man for ſervice at ſix drams each cartridge, and 135 rounds for each man for exerciſe at $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.

Muſquet flints are given in the proportion of 3 to each man for ſervice and 2 for exerciſe. Bone or wooden drivers are uſually given by the captains of companies for parade duties. When loſt they are to be replaced at the ſoldier's expence.

The uſual quantity of ammunition which is given to a regiment of dragoons is 1 pound of powder for ſervice, and 2 ounces for exerciſe to each man; each cartridge to contain the ſame as thoſe ordered for the foot.

The proportion of the light dragoons is from 20 to 32 rounds for each man for ſervice, at 6 drams each cartridge.

It would be an improvement were every dragoon ſupplied with a horn of looſe powder.

The royal regiment of artillery is allowed as much as the commanding officer thinks proper.

Regiments

Regiments of militia, when embodied, are allowed the ſame as a regiment of foot, according to their effective ſtrength.

Volunteer corps ditto when ordered out for exerciſe.

The article of powder is an object well worth the attention of every reviewing general, in order to prevent embezzlement.

N. B. In making up ball cartridges, particular attention ſhould be given to prevent the natural wear and tear of ſo ſoft and fragile a ſubſtance as paper. Flannel or coarſe linen heads are found to be beſt adapted for ſervice.

Orders for forming the Infantry Parade.

1. THE companies are always to be ſized from flanks to center, the files lightly touching. Each man will occupy upon an average 22 inches.

2. The ſeveral officers, having carefully inſpected their companies, and ſigned the neceſſary reports, in which all extraordinaries that have happened within the preceding twenty-four hours are to be inſerted, they will, each, detach a corporal or intelligent private man to the general parade to mark the ground on which the company is to form. The companies will be marched, as directed in p. 127, by their officers

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and left in open column, ſtanding at eaſe. The adjutant will then take charge of the battalion or diviſion, correct improper diſtances, ſee that the different pivots are alert and well inſtructed. A very excellent practice has been adopted in ſome regiments to aſcertain the nicety of diſtances, on which the true formation of a battalion wholly depends. This is by fronting the pivot men and marching them one or two paces forward from their ſeveral flanks, and facing them again to right or left [as the caſe may be.] The adjutant and ſerjeant major are thus enabled to form a moſt accurate judgment from the two extremes of the rectilinear ſituation of theſe important points; to which the different diviſions, &c. will be attached by the ſide ſtep to the right or left.

3. When the officers are ordered to fall in, they will do ſo in the following order:—

The captain will take poſt on the right of the diviſion; the enſign on the left of the front rank, each being covered by a ſerjeant in the rear rank; the lieutenant is in the rear, likewiſe the drummers and pioneers in a fourth rank at three paces diſtance. The left of the front rank of each company is to be marked by a corporal. If the company ſhould be ordered to take open order, the officers will move out in front three paces and divide their ground; one ſerjeant will be on each flank of the front rank; the pioneers remain

main behind the center of the rear rank; the drummers place themſelves on the right of the right ſerjeant.

Although his Majeſty's regulations in ſome degree differ with the following ſuggeſtion, we ſhall not ſcruple to offer it to the conſideration of our military readers, becauſe we know, that it has the ſanction of ſome experienced men, and is evidently calculated to preſerve an uniform ſolidity in the battalion.

The regulations preſcribe, that when the battalion is ordered to take cloſe order, the three officers, in front of each company ſhould face to the right; the captain proceeding to the right flank, the lieutenant and enſign paſſing along the front to arrive at their reſpective ſtations, in the rear of the right and left of the company, as ſupernumerary officers.

The amendment which we humbly ſubmit is this; that on the word of command, *Rear rank take cloſe order*, the lieutenant ſhould face to the left, by which direction he would inſtantly arrive at his ſtation in the rear without paſſing along the whole front of the company.

The enſign would naturally follow the captain, and take poſt in the rear of the ſecond right file. We offer this ſuggeſtion, from a full conviction that even in parade buſineſs the battalion ſhould have its front cleared in the quickeſt manner.

In ſome regiments it is cuſtomary for the officers to make a ſecond inſpection, or rather to take a curſory view of their men, while the battalion is thus ſtanding in open column at open order. When the battalion takes cloſe column, each individual reſumes his poſt. Each captain being upon the flank of his company will be ready to deliver his report to the adjutant, who generally collects from the right downwards. When the battalion is ordered to be formed, the enſign and his ſerjeant will fall back into the ſupernumerary rank. This done, the battalion will be formed with an officer on the right of the front rank of each company, and one on the left of the battalion. Theſe are covered in the rear rank by their reſpective ſerjeants, and the remaining officers and ſerjeants in the ſupernumerary rank, three paces behind their companies. The drummers ſtand two deep on each flank of the line. The pioneers are on the right of the drummers that are poſted on the right; and the ſtaff are on the right of the whole. The muſic will be ſix paces in rear of the center.

The commanding officer will order the ranks to take open order, and on the word *march*, the officers in the front, as alſo thoſe in the ſupernumerary rank, will move briſkly through the intervals, and divide themſelves in the following manner: The captain will cover the ſecond file on the right, the lieutenant the ſecond file from the left, and the enſigns oppoſite the

the center of their reſpective companies. The muſic forms between the front rank and the officers.

The reports having been collected by the adjutant from the officers ſtanding on the flanks of the column, or at open order in front of the battalion, and by him delivered to the major, who will give them to the colonel, ſhould he be preſent, the troop will beat. After which the guards march off from the right of the whole, and the ſeveral companies, headed by one officer at leaſt, return to their private parades, where they are diſmiſſed.

The ſame rule is obſerved at the evening parades, with this addition, that the orders muſt be read to the men, and the different duties for the following day be clearly ſpecified and explained before they are diſmiſſed.

The men for guard muſt be inſpected by their orderly corporals a quarter of an hour before their companies fall in on the private parades, and marched by them to the general parade, when the adjutant will make up the guards, and have them ready to form on the right of the column by the time it arrives on the general parade.

The trooping of the colours has of late been diſpenſed with. They are uſually brought to and from parade by two ſerjeants and the drum major. They are uncaſed in the rear of the center, received there

by the enſigns and by them are brought to the front. Specific inſtructions relative to this military ceremony are to be ſeen in the regulations publiſhed by Lieutenant General Dundas.

Regiments are now muſtered by troops or companies, the muſter beginning by the ſenior troop or company. The infantry are uſually drawn up in open column, ſtanding three deep. The officers are poſted, according to the dates of their ſeveral commiſſions, on the right of the whole. The ſerjeants, corporals, drummers and privates, ſtand alphabetically on the roll. On ſome occaſions the cloſe column has been preferred. The officers and non-commiſſioned officers ſtanding at the head of the whole.

Guards.

According to the lateſt regulations, all guards are to parade with ſhouldered arms, and unfixed bayonets: without any intervals between them, the ranks open, and the ſerjeants with pikes carried. The officers with their ſwords drawn, and non-commiſſioned officers, commanding guards, to be formed about forty paces in front of the center, in two ranks, facing the line, where they are to receive the old parole, and ſuch orders as may be given them.—See page 16 General Regulations.

Being thus drawn up, (the officers holding their ſwords diagonally acroſs the cheſt) the commanding officer,

officer, major or field officer of the day, will give the following words of command :

Officers, and non-commiſſioned officers, outwards—face!

Take poſt in front of your reſpective guards!

Quick—March!

The officers recover ſwords on the word—*outwards face!* and as ſoon as they have ſeverally (with their right and left flanks towards their reſpective guards) arrived at a given point, the commanding officer, field officer or captain of the day, will give the word of command

* *Halt!——Front!*

The officers ſtill continue to hold their ſwords on the recover, and the non-commiſſioned officers advance their pikes—

Officers, and non-commiſſioned officers—To your Guards!

March!

Halt!—Front!

Officers, when fronted, bring their ſwords to the diagonal direction; non-commiſſioned officers ſhoulder their pikes.

Officers, and non-commiſſioned officers—Inſpect your Guards!

* Theſe words are omitted in the General Regulations; but the neceſſity of their inſertion muſt be obvious to every diſciplinarian; and for this ſimple reaſon—no military movements, however trifling, ought to be made without a ſpecific word of command.

The

The ſeveral officers and non-commiſſioned officers, will then inſpect their guards, as quick as poſſible. When there is a captain's guard, each officer is to take a rank, the ſerjeants accompanying them.

As ſoon as the inſpection is over, the adjutant will go down the line, and receive the report of each guard, the officers return to their poſts, and the major, commanding officer, &c. will then

Order arms!

Fix bayonets!

Shoulder arms!

The Troop.

See Regulations, page 17.

General Remarks.

All guards are to march off at *ordinary time*, and by diviſions.

When there are more officers than one belonging to the ſame guard, the ſecond in rank is to take poſt, and to march paſt the commanding officer on the parade at the head of the laſt diviſion inſtead of being in the rear of it.

When there is an officer ſenior to the field officer of the day, on the parade, the guards are to march by him and ſalute him: the field officer of the day, in that caſe, marching at their head. As ſoon as he has paſſed

paſſed the commanding officer ſome paces, he will quit the guard and retire behind the commanding officer.

All officers, not in the ranks, are to place themſelves in the rear of the commanding officer of the parade.

In all garriſons, where there is a field officer of the day, he is to appear mounted on the parade.

In ſmall garriſons, a captain is to do the duty of a field officer of the day—His duties are in every reſpect ſimilar to thoſe of a field officer, except in that of not being mounted.—See General Regulations, page 19.

General Obſervations relative to Guards.

NO circumſtance ſo ſtrongly marks the character and diſcipline of a regiment as the conduct and management of its ſeveral guards, and the maintenance of ſtrict order among its centries. Young officers ſhould, above all others, be ſcrupulouſly exact in the unequivocal diſcharge of this important duty; from the exerciſe or neglect of which much good or evil muſt hereafter enſue under circumſtances of actual ſervice.

Officers and non-commiſſioned officers, commanding guards, are to be reſponſible for each article committed to their charge, and for the behaviour and appearance of their men. Non-commiſſioned officers will more particularly be anſwerable for any diſorder

or

or miſbehaviour which the men may be guilty of while on duty; and any one of them who ſhall be diſcovered to have connived at irregularity or breach of duty will be ſeverely puniſhed.

Upon all guards, the eldeſt corporal, ſuppoſing there are two, takes account of the men as they are numbered, and goes the ſhort relief; and they are both to be careful in delivering the exact orders and the counterſign to the centries.

The corporal of the guard is to take charge of the guard room, with all the furniture and utenſils belonging to it. He muſt receive it clean, and take care that the drummer leaves it in the ſame ſtate.

All guards to be extremely alert in turning out; a conſtant attendance in or about the guard-houſe is indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and muſt be rigorouſly enforced.

A non-commiſſioned officer is to inſpect reliefs going out, and examine whether the men are clean, ſober, and properly accoutred for their ſtations. The officer on guard muſt be apprized of the going out of every relief, and occaſionally inſpect the men himſelf.

The corporals are to march every man of the relief the whole round, in perfect ſilence; and any corporal who ſhall be diſcovered in permitting ſo unmilitary a practice as that of one centry relieving another, without being preſent, will be ſeverely puniſhed.

The

The orders of each poſt are to be given in a low diſtinct voice, by the centry to be relieved to the relieving one, in the preſence and hearing of the corporal only, who is on no account to diſpenſe with the repetition of the orders, although the relieving centry ſhould have been on the ſame ſpot not an hour before.

The following general directions muſt be known and ſtrictly adhered to by every centry. But it is not required that they ſhould be repeated when he is poſted, as he is ſuppoſed to have been previouſly made acquainted with them by the corporal of his ſquad.

Every centry is to walk backwards and forwards on his poſt, with arms ſupported or carried, and occaſionally ſloped for a few minutes to relieve his arm.

He muſt not, on any account, ſit down, read, ſing, whiſtle, eat or drink. He is to comply moſt ſcrupulouſly with whatever orders he may receive relative to the preſcribed compliments which are to be paid to all officers of the navy and army. During rain and other inclemencies of weather he may retire to his box, but he is not to quit his arms or relax in his alertneſs of obſervation as far as the nature of the ſituation will allow.

The corporal of the relief muſt carefully examine every article that is in the charge of a centry before he relieves him, taking a minute of every inſtance of miſconduct,

miſconduct, that every thing damaged or removed, may be replaced at his expence.

The centries are at all times, and under all circumſtances to keep their poſts clear; not to allow any rioting near them; to abſtain from all ſort of converſation with by-ſtanders, and not to ſuffer their arms to be touched on any pretence whatever. Should any perſon approach their poſt at duſk or in the night, they muſt inſtantly ſtand to their arms, and be ready to act, with minute alertneſs, according to the inſtructions they have received. They muſt not ſcreen a comrade or any ſoldier by winking at irregularities, and muſt be particularly careful with regard to priſoners under their charge; ſuffering only ſuch proviſions and liquor to paſs as are allowed in general orders.

A centry is not to communicate or ſuggeſt to any one the orders he receives, except to the commanding officer, the field officer, or captain of the day, and the officers and non-commiſſioned officers of his own guard; nor is he to receive any freſh orders but from or through the immediate channels of the above-mentioned perſons.

A centry is not to quit his poſt on any account whatever. Should he be taken ill, he muſt paſs the word to the guard; but he muſt not permit himſelf to be relieved by any perſon except the corporal of his own guard. As careleſſneſs is frequently as productive

of

of danger as the moſt wilful negligence, a centry muſt always be ſufficiently upon his guard not to be inſulted or ſurpriſed. Every inſtance of remiſſneſs and intoxication will therefore be ſeverely puniſhed.

All guards are to turn out at reveillé beating, whether in winter or ſummer, that is to ſay, at day-break. Between that period and the approaching relief by the new guard, the ſerjeants and corporals muſt ſee, that the men waſh and clean themſelves, comb and tie their hair, and bruſh their clothes, ſhoes, and gaiters, as well as the duty they have been on will allow.

All motions and compliments which are paid by the guard collectively, or by centries individually, muſt be ſtrictly conformable, in *time* and *manner*, to what is practiſed in batalion. No compliment with arms to be paid after retreat-beating.

As every man, who goes upon guard, is provided with a foraging cap, no one is to be allowed to lie down on the guard-form with his hat or regimental cap on. Non-commiſſioned officers will likewiſe take care, that no improper uſe is made of the pouches, by ſuffering the men to put them beneath their heads.

All guards are to turn out, and remain under arms at the beating of the retreat; when their arms, &c. are to be thoroughly inſpected. When a main guard turns out in a barrack-yard, while the different regiments are parading, the men are drawn up at open

order, with their officers in front, and ſtand, ordered arms and at eaſe. They are put to the ſhoulder and carry, when the line of parade undergoes the ſame military ceremony. When the battalion or battalions take cloſe order, the guard does the ſame, and remains with carried arms until the columns have marched off; after which, the commanding officer of the guard makes the whole port arms, face to the rear, and lodge.

Barrack Guard, and Black Hole.

WHEN any officer or non-commiſſioned officer finds it neceſſary to confine a ſoldier, he muſt ſend him to the barrack guard (having previouſly ordered his muſquet and ſide arms to be taken from him) with a crime ſpecified in writing; as no guard is obliged to take charge of a priſoner without that document.

No man is to be confined in the black hole but by order of the commanding officer.

When any officer, or non-commiſſioned officer confines a man, he muſt ſend a copy of his crime to the adjutant, who is immediately to make the commanding officer, and alſo the officer commanding the company to which the priſoner belongs, acquainted with the ſame.

As

As the ſerjeants on guard are particularly reſponſible for all priſoners, if any priſoner ſhould be diſcovered to be in liquor, the ſerjeants will be tried for it; unleſs they ſhould have reported the ſame, and confined the centry for having diſobeyed his order, by allowing liquor to be conveyed to the black hole. The officer on guard will viſit the black hole, at leaſt once, during the continuance of his duty, to ſee, that the regimental orders are ſtrictly conformed to.

The ſerjeants of the guard are to be anſwerable for all priſoners in the black hole; and muſt take care, that they receive no other ſubſiſtence than bread and water; that no perſon be permitted to ſee them, or talk to them; that the black hole be dry, and at times properly cleaned, aired, and fumigated, by the priſoners themſelves. They are alſo to ſee, that the priſoners be as attentive to their perſons, in point of cleanlineſs, as the nature of their confinement will permit.

Uſual Mode of relieving Guards.

THE officer who is to be relieved, muſt order his men to ſtand to their arms ſo ſoon as they hear the drum of the new guard; and when the relieving officer comes in ſight, he is to order his men to ſhoulder. When the new guard approaches towards his right

flank, the officer of the old one will order his men to reſt their muſquets, and the drummers will beat a march.

The relieving officer, when arrived in column of diviſions or ſections, ſo as to be able to draw up in line exactly oppoſite to the old guard, will halt his men, and when they are dreſſed at open order, he will command,

Preſent—arms.

The inſtant this is done, both officers commanding the guards will recover ſwords, and when they approach one another about the center of the two lines, they will drop their ſwords, while the officer of the old guard delivers his report, and mentions the parole and counterſign to the relieving captain. During this ceremony the other officers remain at the ſalute. Both guards are then ordered to ſhoulder; the new guard taking the word from the old. The officer of the new guard having delivered the report to his ſerjeant, the latter proceeds with a corporal to tell off the firſt relief, and when the number of men are ſeverally detached from the main guard, he goes into the guard rooms, and accompanied by the ſerjeants of the old guard, examines every part, ſees that all the utenſils correſpond with the report, and marks down what articles, ſuch as panes of glaſs, pokers, ſtools,

ſtools, &c. are damaged or broken, and reports the ſame to his officer.

The corporals who go out with the different reliefs purſue the ſame method. If any doubt ſhould ariſe with reſpect to the actual ſtate of the damaged article, particularly the centry boxes, &c. the centry of the old guard muſt not be relieved until the officer of the new guard is made acquainted with the circumſtance. Every guard going off duty, is in fact, reſponſible to the barrack-board, for every thing that may be damaged in the courſe of the 24 hours, or has been left unnoticed, ſo that it is the intereſt of every officer to take a minute cognizance of all articles before the different reports are made up; to aſcertain the actual ſtate of what was committed to his charge, that if any thing ſhould have been damaged by thoſe under his command, the expence may be anſwered accordingly. But it is, above all, eſſentially neceſſary, that the officer of the new guard ſhould, by means of an intelligent and active ſerjeant, be put in poſſeſſion of every particular before the old one marches off. It is uſual for the officer of the new guard to prepare as many reports as the nature of the duty may require.

In the garriſon of a diſtrict, three are neceſſary, one for the relieving officer, one for the field officer of the day, which is forwarded to head quarters, and

the third for the commanding officer of the regiment to which the guard belongs.

All guards which have been relieved muſt be marched back, in ſubdiviſions or ſections, to the ground on which they were originally paraded. The officer who commands it muſt report the ſame verbally to any ſuperior that happens to be in ſight; after which he will order the whole to ſhoulder, port arms, and conſign the men to their ſerjeants to be diſmiſſed on their private parade.

In wet weather, the new guard is marched off with unfixed bayonets and ſecured arms. When arrived at the ſpot of its deſtination, the men file from the right to the left of the old guard, ſo as to get under cover if the ſituation of the guard houſe will admit. When the whole has been thus filed in, the captain or officer commanding will give the words *Halt! Front!* receive the reports, and give the neceſſary orders to his ſerjeant. No compliments are paid on this occaſion; and when the reliefs have been brought in, the old guard returns to barracks or quarters in the ſame manner.

Neceſſary Precautions to be taken by every Officer previous to the Exerciſe or March of a Battalion or Company, in order to aſcertain, with preciſion, the different ſhapes into which it may be thrown.

WHEN the battalion is told off, and the different arrangements are made for its ſucceſſive movements, too much attention cannot be given to thoſe points by the ſeveral officers, on whoſe exactitude and preſence of mind all their regularity muſt depend.

Every officer, be his rank what it may, ſhould be thoroughly acquainted with the moſt minute changes to which a body of men, whether large or ſmall, may be ſubject. Captain John Ruſſell, in his ingenious, and well digeſted inſtructions, for the drill and the method of performing the eighteen manœuvres, as directed to be obſerved in every regiment of the Britiſh ſervice, has very judiciouſly pointed out the old, and in our humble opinion, the beſt mode, of acquiring this knowledge.

We ſhall extract the paſſage, and in ſo doing refer our military readers to the other parts, as being well worth the peruſal and attention of every officer.

Manner

Manner of telling off the Battalion.

THE colours are placed in the center of the battalion, and mark the two wings.

Of the officers appointed to carry the colours, the eldeſt carries the King's, the youngeſt the regimental colour.

Whenever the right wing advances or retires, the King's colour accompanies it on its flank. To this colour the men's eyes are directed as their point of dreſſing.

In the ſame manner the regimental colour accompanies the left wing.

The company on the right of the colours, is called the right center company; the company on the left of the colours, is called the left center company.

The companies, from right to left, are told off into right or left companies thus: The grenadiers, 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, are called *Right Companies*; and the 1ſt, 3d, 5th, 7th, light infantry, are called *left* or *alternate companies*: each company is divided into right and left ſubdiviſions; each ſubdiviſion into right and left ſections. Every ſection ſhould be compoſed of 4 file at leaſt; if, however, the company is not ſtrong enough to have four ſections, it ſhould be divided into three ſections, each of which ought to have *five file*.

Words

Words of Command to be uſed in trying the Battalion.

Right Companies - - - - -	*Order Arms.*
Left Companies - - - - -	*Shoulder Arms.*
Right Sections - - - - -	*Order Arms.*
Left Sections - - - - - -	*Shoulder Arms.*
Right-hand-men of Companies	*Order Arms.*
Left-hand-men of Companies	*Shoulder Arms.*
Firſt Grand Diviſion - - -	*Order Arms.*
Second Grand Diviſion - -	
Third Grand Diviſion - -	*Shoulder Arms.*
Fourth Grand Diviſion - -	
Right Wing - - - - - -	*Order Arms.*
Left Wing - - - - - - -	*Shoulder Arms.*

The officers ſhould alſo anſwer to their numbers, for the opening of the column, and for all their firings.

With regard to the pauſes, which are required during the different firings, the ſame writer obſerves that in firing by ſubdiviſions, when one fires, the next *preſents*—when one *preſents*, the next is *ready*, keeping up an inceſſant fire. The pauſe betwixt each of the firing words, *make ready*, *preſent*, *fire*, as directed in page 270, of Rules and Regulations; three pauſes

pauſes will be made betwixt the fire of each diviſion and the make ready of the ſucceeding one.

In platoon firing, two pauſes will be made.

In firing by wings, one wing will make ready the inſtant the other is ſhouldering.

In firing companies by *files*, each company fires independent; when the right file preſents the next makes ready and ſo on after the firſt fire. Each man as he loads comes to a recover, and the file again fires without waiting for any other: The rear rank men, are to have their eyes on their front rank men, be guided by and preſent with them. For a more ſpecific account of the ſeveral firings ſee pages 89 and 90 of this work, as publiſhed by T. Egerton, at his Military Library.

In addition to what has been ſaid relative to the right and left hand men belonging to the ſeveral companies, &c. it will not be found ſuperfluous to recommend a frequent and indiſcriminate practice of this eſſential requiſite in military inſtructions. Captains of companies at their private inſpections ſhould divide their men, ſo as to render every individual familiar with all the changes of a body of men. To this end every officer will do well if, in addition to what has already been recommended, he occaſionally take advantage of the abſence of his ſuperiors, and wheel the battalion by diviſions, ſubdiviſions, &c. to the

right

right or left forward, on the right or left backwards; and ſometimes to the right and left forward, or on the right and left backward.* He ſhould likewiſe counter-march the battalion by companies, ſubdiviſions or ſections, &c. wheeling or reſtoring it by the counter-march of files to its former front, as he may judge fit. It may not be loſt time to face the battalion inwards by files, or by forming the whole upon the right and left center companies, then counter-marching the left companies, and wheeling the whole to the right, which will give the battalion its proper front.

After having thus made himſelf maſter of all the changes, &c. that a body of men can undergo, particularly in taking ground with ſecurity, the officer's next ſtudy ſhould be to make every ſoldier in his company ſo thoroughly acquainted with his word of command, that in the midſt of ſmoke, noiſe, and even under circumſtances of momentary confuſion, *his* voice ſhould always be the principal and governing impulſe of the company's movement. On this account, officers ſhould be ſhifted as little as poſſible from the different companies to which they have been originally attached. From the ſame principle light infantry men ought to be paired in ſuch a manner as always to know one another in the darkeſt night.

* The battalion is here ſuppoſed to ſtand in columns of diviſions or ſections, and ſo as to make an oblong or hollow ſquare, when wheeled into line.

Short

Short Inſtructions to Infantry Officers, with their different Stations in a Battalion during the Field Manœuvres, according to the Regulations publiſhed by Authority in 1799; *with ſpecific references to each particular Section.*

ATTENTIONS REQUISITE IN THE EXECUTION, *&c.*

When Officers take Poſt,

SWORDS are drawn whether bayonets are fixed or not.

Rear Ranks, take Open Order. March.

Officers advance three paces in front of their platoons, and port their ſwords; if there are three officers, with each company, the captain covers the 2d file from the right, the lieutenant the 2d file from the left, and the enſign the center of the company. If only one officer he covers the 2d file from the right. See Regulations, Section 72.

Rear Ranks, take Cloſe Order.

Officers recover ſwords, and face to the right.

March.

March.

Officers move into the intervals, and advance ſwords; ſupernumeraries paſs to their poſts in the rear. Section 73.

In Open or Cloſe Columns,

Officers are on the proper pivot flanks, viz. the left when the right is in front, and vice verſa. See Section 47.

N. B. The proper pivot flank is that which when wheeled up to forms the line in its proper order; the other is called the reverſe flank. Section 47.

In Wheeling,

Company or platoon officers are in front to regulate the wheel. At the caution to wheel, they ſtep out nimbly, and place themſelves one pace before the center of their companies, facing to the front, and during the wheel turn towards their men, and incline to their pivot flank, and ſtanding faced to it, with a glance of the eye ſee when the quarter circle is compleated, and each gives his word *halt*, *dreſs*, at the inſtant that the flank man is taking the laſt ſtep which finiſhes his wheel perfectly ſquare. The officer then corrects any dreſſing that the company may require within itſelf, and inſtantly takes poſt; they dreſs their platoons from the pivot, if the wheel

was backward, and from the wheeling flank, if it was forward into line. See Section 106, 107.

If the platoon is to wheel by ſubdiviſions or ſections, it is to be obſerved, that the commander of the platoon invariably takes poſt with the leading one; therefore when the platoon wheels by ſubdiviſions, he will place himſelf oppoſite the center of the ſubdiviſion or ſection that is to become ſuch. See Section 47.

Cloſe Column of Companies.

On the caution for column to *deploy*, *march to a flank*, or *counter-march*, the officers commanding diviſions, will ſhift to the leading flank, if not already there. See Section 144.

When the column deploys, officers halt, front, dreſs their platoons; when perfectly ſteady, they march them into line, and halt, dreſs, from the platoon that has formed before them to the given object; generally a camp colour. Section 144.

N. B. As the platoon, the officer has to dreſs from, may not be perfectly ſteady, he had better in that caſe, halt at its center, or rear rank, and dreſs up afterwards. This defect in the leading platoon ſhould however be noticed by the mounted officer.

In Column of Grand Diviſions.

The officer of the right diviſion is on its right, and the officer of the left diviſion on its left. See Section 147, Page 314.

Colnmn of grand diviſions deploy. The mounted officer having halted and fronted the grand diviſion, the officer of the inner platoon (that next the diviſion that forms firſt) dreſſes the grand diviſion, and when perfectly ſquare and ſteady proceeds to form as if it were a platoon, particularly obſerving the caution with reſpect to the ſteadineſs of the preceding diviſion. The officer of the outer platoon aſſiſts by dreſſing his own perſon between the formed part of the line, and the given object, the ſame as the covering ſerjeant does for the company, and if on the left, remains there till diſplaced by the ſucceeding officer, whoſe interval he preſerves. Sect. 148.

In Echellon,

Officers remain on the flank the platoon wheeled on, which flank comes firſt into line in forming to a given platoon; which is the reverſe from the pivot in column; and which is called the inward flank. See Sect. 154.

Marching in Echellon.

Great care muſt be taken to preſerve the ſame relative ſituation to the preceding platoon; and that the men march perfectly ſquare, without too cloſely advancing on, or retiring from, the outer flank. A mounted officer ſhould be on the flank of the leading platoon, to regulate the dreſſing of the ſecond. The officers will alſo find aſſiſtance in obſerving the file they cover of the platoon before them, when the echellon is formed; yet this muſt not be too much depended on, as any unſteadineſs in the marching, or the files being more or leſs open, will render it incorrect. Sect. 155.

The ſquareneſs of each echellon and individual, and the perfect equality of ſtep during the movement, are what alone can produce the decided exactneſs required in theſe operations. Sect. 161.

Forming to the front by Echellon.

When the officer approaches within 7 or 8 paces of the outer flank of the platoon he is to form to, he gives the command, "right (or left) ſhoulders forward," for the number of paces that formed the echellon, in order to bring up the outer flank, and his platoon ſquare to the new line, he then proceeds exactly as directed from cloſe column. See Sect. 159.

Forming

Forming to the Rear by Echellon.

The officer gives his command, right or left ſhoulders forward, when his preceding one halts, fronts. Advancing the outer flank is particularly eſſential in this movement. When he approaches the line, he lets his platoon paſs him, and when he ſees his proper front rank juſt clear of the line, halts, fronts, and if the preceding platoon is ſteady dreſſes.

Very great activity is required from the officers in dreſſing up, or dreſſing back, otherwiſe the point of appui will not be ready for the next officer who arrives, and is to perform the ſame operation, and this will particularly happen, when the change of direction is inconſiderable. In the ſucceſſive dreſſing of diviſions in this manner, officers are always to line them, ſo as not to obſcure the diſtant front, but to leave it open and diſtinct, ſo that the direction of the line may run at the diſtance of one file from the given object of dreſſing. See Sect. 160.

In all echellon, diagonal, or graduated movements, there is an exception to the general rule of the poſition of officers in column: when the right is in front, the natural ſtation is the left, and ſo vice verſa; whereas in the movements by echellon, they always ſhift to that flank which muſt arrive firſt in line.

Wheeling into Echellon.

Officers, inſtead of placing themſelves oppoſite to the center of their diviſions, go to the flank their platoons are to wheel on, and halt, dreſs, when the *eighth* file arrives cloſe to the covering ſerjeant, who has marked the number of paces. See Sect. 178.

Diminiſhing and increaſing the front of Column.

It is to be obſerved as a general rule in diminiſhing the front of a column, by the doubling of ſubdiviſions or ſections (whether the column be halted or in motion) that the ſubdiviſion on the reverſe flank, is the one behind which the other ſubdiviſions or ſections double.

Thus, when the right is in front, the doubling will be in the rear of the right diviſion, and vice verſa, when the left is in front, by which means the column is at all times in a ſituation to form line to the flank with its diviſions in their natural order, by ſimply wheeling up to the pivot flanks.

In increaſing the front of a column, the rear ſubdiviſions, or ſections, oblique to the hand, the pivot flank is on; ſo that when the right is in front the obliquing will be to the left, and the reverſe when the left is in front. See Sect. 56.

March

March of Battalion in File.

At the word *face*, the officers take one ſide ſtep to the front out of the rank, and at the word *front*, reſume their places. The officers being out of the ranks during the march (and which will take place whenever more than one company is to march in file) are of uſe in preſerving the line and ſtep. See Sect. 94.

Advancing or Retiring by alternate Companies.

The officers of the right wing ſhift to their left flanks to preſerve their diſtances, excepting the right center company, the right colour remaining there to lead. See Sect. 176.

Marching in Line.

Officers in the ranks can only be obſervant of their own perſonal exactneſs of march, they are then but individuals equally attentive as their men; they are not to attempt to dreſs their companies by looking along the line, or by calling to them, otherwiſe they will certainly err themſelves, and derange the march: ſuch care belongs to the officers in the rear, and well trained ſoldiers themſelves know the remedy that is required, and will gradually apply it. See Sect. 166.

In

In the Hollow Square.

Officers are on the ſame flanks as in line.

When the ſubdiviſions wheel for the ſquare to move by a face or an angle—Officers are on the flanks on which their leading ſubdiviſions have wheeled. See Sect. 178.

Battalion Advancing—Paſſing by Files to the Front.

On the command "*Paſs to the Front*," the officers immediately give the command "*Right turn*," and lead their platoons out by files, dreſſing by and preſerving their diſtance from the left platoon, which will be the leading one when the column is halted, and fronted. Sect. 175.

Battalion Retiring—Paſſing by Files to the Rear.

Having received the command "*Paſs companies by Files*," they give the command "*Left turn, Quick march*, and lead to the rear by files: the grenadier, or proper right platoon, being the regulating one, for the ſame reaſon the left is in paſſing to the front.

GENERAL ATTENTIONS.

Officers leading platoons, or diviſions, eſpecially in echellon, ſhould be very exact in preſerving their diſtances; regulating themſelves in ſuch a manner,

as

as never to overlap, or be too wide from the preceding platoon or company. Being on the *inward* flank, they will take care, by occaſionally caſting their eye to the *outward* flank, that the men on that flank do not throw their ſhoulders too forward in the eagerneſs of advancing or forming line.

Pivot Officers of column, when marching in an alignement, muſt be ſteady on the flanks of their diviſions, as they give the true wheeling diſtance (which is always to be taken from the front rank of the preceding diviſion) and covering of the pivots in their own perſon. They muſt not look to or endeavour to correct the march of their diviſions; that care muſt be left to the ſerjeants and other officers in the rear.

The leading officer in column always leaves the object on which he has marched, or at which he wheels cloſe on his outward hand. See Page 100.

Companies, or their diviſions, when brought up in file to a new line, are not to ſtand in that poſition 'till the men cover each other minutely: but the inſtant the leading man is at his point, they will receive the word *halt*, *front*, and in that ſituation cloſe in and dreſs correctly. Sect. 53.

The Side Step.

Officers come up in front of, and face towards their platoons: they cloſe with them, and thereby regulate the

the ſtep, they halt, dreſs, as their leading man is making the laſt ſtep that will cloſe the interval if too open, or give the files room to come up if too crouded. If the body which is to cloſe is truly formed, and has no falſe openings in it, which are to be corrected, but that the whole is meant to be ſhifted to a flank; the word from the commanding officer puts in march, and halts the whole. But if the intention is to correct improper intervals between platoons or files, the word from the commanding officer puts the whole that are to cloſe in march towards the ordered hand; and each platoon officer ſeparately and ſucceſſively gives his word *halt* at the proper inſtant that his platoon has cloſed to that hand. Sect. 79.

It is to be obſerved, that when at any time after forming in line, there ſhall be a falſe diſtance between either of the flank diviſions and the battalion, the officer of ſuch diviſion (without waiting for directions) may immediately, by the cloſing ſtep, join his diviſion to the battalion, but no other diviſion of a battalion is in ſuch a caſe ever to move, without orders from the commanding officer. Sect. 118.

The ſide or cloſing ſtep is to be performed in ordinary time. Sect. 14.

In Marching.

Great attention muſt be paid to the uniformity of ſtep,

ſtep, and ſquareneſs of their platoons, and that the men march firm and ſteady; in open column, that the officers cover exactly, and preſerve their forming diſtances, that the line may be formed the inſtant it is halted, without neceſſity of correcting the pivots; alſo to be alert in taking any new line that may be given from the head of the column.

In Dreſſing.

Officers ſhould place themſelves about the ſecond or third file of the diviſion they dreſs from, and from thence correct their own platoons to the given object; and by all means take care not to hide but leave it open and diſtinct as they look along their mens faces. When the word *dreſs* is alone given, it means to the hand to which the troops are then looking, and when eyes are at the ſame time to be turned to a new point in order to dreſs, it ſhould be ſo expreſſed by the addition of *right*, *center*, or *left*.—But whenever the word *halt*, *dreſs*, is given by an officer to his diviſion, it always implies that the men are looking, or are to look to ſuch officer, who is then on the flank of appui. See Sect. 85, 118.

N. B. If the officer, when he has given the word "*halt*," were to place his covering ſerjeant in the line before he gives the word "*dreſs*," the forming would be done much more expeditiouſly; as there will not be the

the ſame neceſſity for ſucceeding platoons to delay coming up until the preceding ones are dreſſed; their point d'appui being immediately aſcertained by the covering ſerjeant ſo placed.

When the Battalion Charges.

The officers on the flanks of companies, particularly the captains, muſt be cool and collected, directing all their attention to the preſervation of a good line. They are to remember that their buſineſs in all movements of the battalion, moſt eſpecially when ordered to charge or fire in advancing ſhould be confined to their men: to ſee that they level well and low; and that they move collectively and ſteady; and when commanded to puſh forward, that nothing like hurry or confuſion appear amongſt them. Theſe general principles will indeed ſuit all the relative ſituations between officers and men, whether on foot or otherwiſe.

Concluſion of a Field-day, or Review.

When preparing for the laſt general ſalute, the officers being in front of their ſeveral companies, as in Sect. 72, the commanding officer will give the word *march*, on which the muſic of each battalion plays its regimental march, and the line advances in ſlow time. The regular movement of the officers on this occaſion.

occaſion depends entirely upon ſyſtem and aptitude of eye. If they all ſtep off together (after having corrected their line by a ſlight glance of the eye at the colours) they have only to move forward towards ſome apparent point in their front. To this end every officer, previous to the word "*march*, ſhould ſelect ſomething at a certain diſtance, and directly in front, to which he will ſteadily advance. Although this be mere parade buſineſs; yet a conſtant attention to theſe light objects will gradually produce the utmoſt uniformity on more trying occaſions.

Words of Command.

It has been obſerved, in a former page, that all words of command muſt be given loud and diſtinct, not hurried, though no time ſhould be loſt in delivering them. Sect. 74.

The words *halt—wheel——halt—front——halt—dreſs*, are each to be conſidered as one word of command, and no pauſe made betwixt the parts of their execution. Sect. 7.

The word *march*, given ſingly, at all times denotes that ordinary time is to be taken; when the quick march is meant, *quick*, with a pauſe, will precede the word *march*:—The word *march* marks the beginning of movements, from the halt; but is not given when the body is in previous motion. Sect. 16.

N. B. The word, battalion, column, &c. may be given as a caution before the word *march*, if the body is intended to move in ordinary time. Sect. 31.

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS,

In Line, Close Order,

Are three paces in rear of their platoons; dividing their ground, in the ſupernumerary rank, with the non-commiſſioned officers. Their attention ſhould be directed to the rear ranks, both in marching and firing, that they lock up well, and are in other reſpects regular and in good order. Page 84.

Open Order.

They paſs through the intervals left open by the front rank officers.

In Open Column, or Echellon,

They are one pace in rear of their platoons. See Page 84.

In Close Column,

They are on the reverſe flank. See Page 216.

In Column of Grand Diviſions,

They are in the rear of the column. See Sect. 147.

COLOURS—

COLOURS—*in Open Colum, or Echellon,*

Are behind the leading center platoon. See Page 123.

In Cloſe Column,

Are on the reverſe flank of the rear center platoon. See Page 216.

N. B. Both colours and ſupernumeraries, not having any thing to do with manœuvre, muſt take care to keep clear of the directing flank, not to impede it.

For more ſpecific explanations, ſee Dundas's Regulations; to which a regular reference is made in the preceding pages.

Regular Mode of Receiving a General at an Inſpection or Review.

When the men preſent arms, the officers ſalute ſo as to drop their ſwords with the laſt motion; and when they ſhoulder, the officers recover their ſwords with the laſt motion; but do not ſalute as he paſſes along the line.

Marching paſt in Ordinary Time.

When the diviſions have made the ſecond wheel which brings them on the line on which they paſs the

general, the officers will ſhift by the rear of their diviſions to the right, when at ſix paces diſtance from the wheeling point, and order eyes to the right; and when within 50 paces of the general, order their ranks to take open order, the officers then move in front of their diviſions, and prepare to ſalute when at ſix paces diſtance, and recover their ſwords when they have paſſed the general ten paces; they will cloſe their ranks when they have paſſed him thirty paces, the officers will then reſume the places they had when the column was firſt put in motion.

Marching paſt in Quick Time.

In marching paſt the general in quick time, and at cloſe order, officers do not ſalute or pay any compliments, but are attentive to preſerve the proper intervals betwixt their companies. The leading officer of each company ſhifts to the right of it by its rear, in the ſame manner as in the ordinary time, ſix paces after the laſt wheel, which brings them on the line with the general; and when he has paſſed the general thirty paces he will reſume his proper pivot flank. The ſupernumerary officers and ſerjeants march in a line, in rear of the companies, at one pace from the rear rank, and officers ſwords are carried againſt the right ſhoulder, and ſteady.

N. B.

N. B. As in all movements by column of companies, &c. the inner is the proper flank, from whence officers are to command them in their wheelings, according to the front the column holds, the only exception to this general rule is, when the regiment marches by. At the completion of the ſecond wheeling from the line of parade, officers ſhift from left to right, by ſlipping in the rear of their diviſions, and remain on that flank until they have paſſed the reviewing general, &c. fifty yards at leaſt, when they reſume their former ſtations, and are again upon the inner or proper flank, to complete the third wheeling, &c. A very aukward deviation from this general rule may, however occur, when a guard or detachment, with the right in front, is to make the third wheeling to the right, in order to proceed to its deſtination. If the officer, after paſſing by, ſhifts to the left (which he muſt do, having the right in front) inſtead of being the inner point wheeled to, he muſt unavoidably move rapidly with the outward flank, and be thus deprived of the means of ſteadily watching his men, and of giving the word "*Halt*" from a fixed point. Add to this, that the rule of lightly touching one way, and, on the word "*Halt*," looking another cannot poſſibly be obſerved; whereas, if the ſame exception were to be made in the laſt wheeling, after marching by as is always practiſed in the ſecond, from the line of parade, this eſſential point

might be ſtrictly adhered to; and the inſtant the firſt wheeling to the right had been completed, the officer would ſhift to the left flank, in order to be in his proper ſtation (having the right in front) as he was obliged to do after the ſecond wheeling for the purpoſe of marching by. As the deviation is ſanctioned merely for parade buſineſs, the nearer that deviation is kept to general principles the better; and nobody, I believe, will affect to diſpute the propriety of theſe obſervations with reſpect to the inner, or the flank that is wheeled on. With regard to the principle of alignement, that certainly cannot be abſolute on this occaſion.

Inſtructions to be obſerved before, on, and after a March.

WHEN an order from the War Office arrives for any particular regiment to march, a ſufficient number of copies of the order and route muſt be made out, and one of each be delivered to the commanding officer, to the quarter-maſter, and to the ſerjeant, who is to go forward to prepare billets for the diviſion; they muſt alſo be furniſhed with a correct ſtate of the diviſion.

On the eve preceding the day of march, the captains of companies ſhould ſcrupulouſly examine every

every part of the dreſs, accoutrements, and neceſſaries of their companies, and have their reports ready to deliver to the commanding officer on parade the next morning. Too much attention cannot be given in this reſpect, eſpecially if the regiment ſhould have been any time in barracks or quarters.

Among other arrangements for the interior government of companies before the commencement of a march, the adjuſting or fitting the ſtraps of the knapſacks, ſo as not to incommode or fatigue the ſoldier unneceſſarily, is a moſt material object. The regular complement of a ſoldier may be carried with eaſe, but while bits of cord and packthread are allowed to ſupply the deficiency of proper ſtraps, and the men are ſuffered to let their knapſacks reſt upon their pouches, galled ſhoulders and oppreſſed loins muſt unavoidably enſue. Sore feet and corns will likewiſe be prevented by a ſtrict attention to the ſoldier's ſhoes and ſtockings. New ſhoes ſhould not, on any account, be worn upon a march; and ſoldiers ought to have it particularly recommended to them to waſh their feet every day after a long march. This act of cleanlineſs would occaſion very little trouble, and incur a very ſmall expence; which the captains of companies might cheerfully ſubmit to.

On the day, or evening preceding a march, the commanding officer will ſpecify in orders the different companies

companies that are to form each diviſion; at what hour the baggage is to be loaded, and when it is to move off; likewiſe the preciſe hour the diviſion is to march.

When the whole of the regiment marches, the firſt beat is the *general*; the ſecond, the *aſſembly*; the third, the *march*. If only a part ſhould march, the firſt beat is the *aſſembly*; the ſecond, the *troop*; the third, the *march*.

Half an hour is uſually allowed between each beat, except upon very urgent occaſions.

The commanding officer of the battalion generally marches with the firſt diviſion; and takes with him both colours, the adjutant, quarter-maſter, ſurgeon, drum-major, fife-major, muſic, all the extra drummers and fifers, the drill ſerjeant and recruits, and all the heavy baggage.

The ſurgeon's mate, ſerjeant-major, quarter-maſter ſerjeant, generally march with the rear diviſion, which is commanded by the lieutenant colonel or major of the regiment.

Should the battalion march in three diviſions, the aſſiſtant ſurgeon's mate, an acting ſerjeant major, and a ſteady ſerjeant in the capacity of quarter-maſter ſerjeant, will accompany the laſt diviſion.

As much jealouſy has, not unfrequently, ariſen from the diſtribution of officers, great attention ſhould be paid

paid to ſeniority of rank; every thing that can be done without materially injuring the ſervice, ſhould be ſcrupulouſly obſerved in this reſpect. The moſt paltry diſtinctions, eſpecially in militia regiments, have repeatedly been made during the courſe of the preſent war. The ſpirit of party or favouritiſm (that certain ſap to every ſpecies of good diſcipline) has often extended ſo far as to throw the ſenior captain into a diviſion commanded by a ſecond major, for the ſole purpoſe of flattering a junior officer, who has had the charge of the next diviſion.

This inconvenience was ſo ſenſibly felt, at a period when much attention was given to military matters, that a general order appeared on the 23d day of April, 1736, to the following purport.

It was ordained, that full power ſhould be given to the colonels and commanding officers of every regiment in the Britiſh ſervice, to poſt ſubaltern officers in ſuch manner as he or they ſhall think may beſt conduce to the good of the ſervice, and the regular diſcipline and due government of the troops and companies under their command; having always regard to the ſeniority of ſuch ſubaltern officers, as far as may be, to the end that no prejudice may happen to the ſervice or to them.

A Roll

A Roll of the Officers in His Majesty's Regiment of Foot, as they are posted to Companies, with the Dates of their Commissions.

Field Officers and Captains	Dates. In the Corps.	Dates. In the Army.	Lieutenants	Dates. In the Corps.	Dates. In the Army.	2d Lieutenants.	Dates. In the Corps.	Dates. In the Army.	Ensigns.	Dates. In the Corps.	Dates. In the Army.	Staff Officers.	Dates.
Colonels													
Lieut. Col.													
Major													
Captains													
Total													

With regard to captains of companies, the inſtances are rare indeed, when colonels or commanding officers aſſume the right to ſhift individuals from the charge of one company to that of another. Captains are frequently ſent upon detachments, without their companies, and the vacancies in flank companies are often filled from the battalion, according to the judgment of commanding officers. On detachments the ſtricteſt regard muſt be had to ſeniority. Activity and intelligence are the neceſſary qualifications for flank officers. Seniority in rank, is, however, to be ſcrupulouſly attended to as far as the good of the ſervice will allow.

The ſerjeant that goes forward the evening before the battalion or diviſion is to march, muſt, immediately on his arrival at the deſtined quarters, wait upon the commanding officer, and next on the chief magiſtrate, ſhew his route, and demand of the latter the neceſſary number of waggons and billets for the diviſion. Billets muſt be required for effectives only. This ſerjeant ſhould be accompanied by two ſober, intelligent private men, for the purpoſe of going to detached villages to obtain billets for the number of men that may be allotted to them. The ſerjeant will meet the diviſion one mile out of the town, and give the billets to the commanding officer. He will likewiſe

wiſe endeavour to find a ſafe place to lodge the baggage in.

Much inconvenience and confuſion are prevented by a diſtribution of the billets per company before the regiment or diviſion marches into a town; eſpecially on market days. As the conſtables have a right to ſee, that no more billets are diſtributed than there are effective men, the ſerjeant ſhould, on his arrival, produce a ſtate of the regiment or diviſion, ſigned by the commanding officer; who will of courſe be reſponſible for the ſame. It is in the recollection of the writer of this remark, that the conſtable, at Dartford, in Kent refuſed to iſſue out billets until he had counted off every man himſelf. This happened on a market day. The conſequence was, that the companies were under the neceſſity of remaining upwards of thirty minutes in front of the George Inn, amidſt droves of cattle, broken and disfigured by the perpetual paſſage of waggons, carts, and horſes; an inconvenience which muſt have been obviated, had the conſtable either truſted to the ſerjeant's route and ſtate of the diviſion, or have given himſelf the trouble of meeting it one mile or leſs from town. Magiſtrates might aſſuredly relieve the military from this capricious treatment.

The baggage guard of every diviſion, conſiſting of four or five companies, ſhould be commanded by a ſubaltern, with two ſober men from each company to load

load and unload the baggage. The guard muſt not, on any account, be permitted to ſtraggle from their charge, or to put their arms, accoutrements, or knapſacks on the waggons; nor ſhould women or children be ſuffered to ride on the waggons, without leave of the waggoners. If they are permitted to ride, they muſt get down before the waggon is weighed.

Government allows one waggon, with four horſes, for each troop or company, which is to carry thirty hundred weight: for which one ſhilling per mile muſt be paid. Theſe waggons are for the carriage of public ſtores. In addition to which, the officers are permitted to place in them one trunk each, containing their own private baggage, which muſt be as ſmall as poſſible. On very extraordinary occaſions, and under the expreſs orders of the general officer commanding in the diſtrict, extra waggons may be allowed; but certificates are required in ſuch caſes, as indiſpenſable vouchers.

Over weight on companies' waggons, muſt be paid for by the officer commanding the company, at one ſhilling per hundred weight. On ſome occaſions, it may be found neceſſary to impreſs a ſingle cart with two horſes. In that caſe, ſix-pence per mile muſt be paid, provided the load does not exceed fifteen hundred weight. As there is a commiſſariat eſtabliſhed in the different diſtricts; particularly in the ſouthern, under

Sir Charles Grey, it would be preſumptuous to offer much obſervation on the various modes that might be adopted for the better and more ſpeedy conveyance of military ſtores. A very active and intelligent gentleman in that department has juſtly obſerved, "that, as long as England is free from invaſion, the duties of the commiſſariat may be carried on under the moſt inperfect ſyſtem; but, ſince a time *may* come when ſpecious theories would engender fatal miſtakes, I conceive it the duty of every man, placed in an active ſituation, to communicate the reſult of his obſervations and experience.

The march in column, as directed by his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, muſt be ſtrictly obſerved, according to the nature of the roads through which a regiment or diviſion is ordered to paſs.

The temporary, or caſual abſence of the commanding officer of a regiment, or diviſion, is by no means to authorize any deviation from the given orders of the day; except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, when a reſponſibility will devolve upon the officer who deviates.

When a body of troops marches into either of the univerſity towns of Oxford or Cambridge, the commanding officer muſt wait upon the vice chancellor, and communicate to him the nature of his route.

When a regiment arrives at the entrance of the City

City of London, the colours muſt be furled and caſed, and neither drum nor fife is permitted during the march of the troops through its limits.

The third regiment of foot, having been originally recruited, and formed out of the city trained bands or buffs, has the excluſive privilege of marching paſt the manſion houſe with drums beating and colours flying.

Regiments, meeting on a march, do not draw up, as formerly. The preſent mode is to paſs one another, each keeping the right hand ſide of the road, with fixed bayonets, colours flying, and drums beating. The officers do not ſalute. Should the regiment be apprized of the approach of his Majeſty, the Commander in Chief, or any part of the royal family, the uſual honours will be paid.

The quarter-maſter will wait upon the chief magiſtrate of every town, or place, into which the regiment is ordered to march. He will ſhew the War Office route, ſtate the number of waggons that may be wanted, and mention the time and ſpot at which they are to aſſemble. The magiſtrate will then give him a warrant, directed to the conſtable, to impreſs the neceſſary waggons. The juſtice and conſtable may, each, demand one ſhilling for the iſſuing and ſerving the warrant.

Officers, non-commiſſion officers, and ſoldiers muſt,

on no pretext whatever, quit their ſeveral poſts during the march, without previous leave from the commanding officer of the battalion, diviſion, or detachment. Serjeants, corporals, and private men, will, on theſe occaſions, leave their pikes or muſquets in the care of a ſteady comrade.

During a march, the muſicians and drummers are not, on any account whatever, to leave the battalion or diviſion; they will, on the contrary, uniformly remain with it, at thirty or forty yards diſtance from the leading ſection.

Diviſions ſhould have completed their march by ten in the morning during the ſummer months, and by twelve in the winter. The time of marching off may be eaſily aſcertained, by calculating the natural movement of a body of men at the rate of three miles an hour.

Eſpecial care ſhould be taken, that no unneceſſary exertions are made, by what is called a *Crack Company*, or by the *Light Bobs*, to the certain fatigue and harraſſing of the reſt. To avoid this evil, the commanding officer will do well to change his line of march upon the road, taking it ſometimes from the rear, at others, from the right or left center companies, &c. half companies, or ſections. A practice of this ſort will not only familiarize the men to changes of poſition, but likewiſe exerciſe the junior officers

officers in the management of their ſeveral ſituations, and check that ſpirit of wanton activity in the light company, which too often damps the emulation of others.

As the triangles, or inſtruments contrived for the purpoſe of puniſhing thoſe men who have been tried and found guilty by a regimental court martial, uſually accompany the firſt diviſion, or head quarters; much inconvenience ariſes from the want of them in the ſucceeding companies, ſhould the commanding officer be reduced to the unpleaſant neceſſity of putting a ſentence into immediate execution—eſpecially on the road, after a drum head court martial. When example requires the ſummary execution of ſuch a ſentence, the deficiency in queſtion may be readily ſupplied, by a ladder placed againſt a tree; or in the hollow of a ſtone or lime quarry, round and above which the men of the diviſion may be eaſily filed to prevent interruption and idle curioſity. Cats with nine tails ought to be provided for the drummers of each diviſion, previous to a march. Notwithſtanding theſe remarks, it is warmly to be wiſhed, that the diſorderly and refractory part of the army could be brought to a proper ſenſe of duty, by a puniſhment leſs humiliating than the *laceration* of human ſhoulders. There are few inſtances in which ſevere, or even moderate corporal puniſhment has had the deſired effect. It is a

common obſervation that, that when once a ſoldier has ſhewn his *bare blades*, he becomes gradually callous and inſenble of ſhame.

The days of inſpection, during a march, are when the regiment or diviſion halts. After the arrival of freſh troops in barracks, it is eſſentially neceſſary, that a minute examination ſhould take place, in order to diſcover, whether any cutaneous diſorder has been caught in the different inns. On this occaſion, the ſurgeon, or ſurgeon's mate, will accompany the commanding officer. From a want of proper attention to this important duty, we have known upwards of twenty men per company to have remained infected for ſome time.

It ſometimes happens that different corps, and detachments, conſiſting of volunteers, recruits, &c. who have diſcretionary routes, or have been directed to proceed on their march, by generals commanding diſtricts, or other officers, are ſuddenly inſtructed to proceed in the moſt expeditious manner to ſome appointed rendezvous of troops. In this caſe an order is ſent from the adjutant's general office, inſtructing them to report their having conformed to ſuch order, and to ſpecify the routes by which they intend, in conſequence, to proceed to their place of deſtination, to the quarter-maſter general, under cover to the ſecretary at war.

The

The civil magiſtrates, and all others concerned, are, by a letter from the war-office required to aſſiſt in the execution of this order, by providing quarters, impreſſing carriages, and otherwiſe as there ſhall be occaſion.

During a march, morning and even parades ſhould be invariably attended to; and that no part of the regular duty of a ſoldier may be loſt, it is recommended to every officer commanding a diviſion, to have the baggage guard marched from the right or left of the whole on halting days, with the ſame attention to forms, as if a main guard were ordered for duty. After which, the diviſion ſhould be put through the manual and platoon exerciſes, and then marched off, in ordinary time, to the ſeveral private parades. When a diviſion halts four days or more, it ſhould be exerciſed, once at leaſt, in ſome neighbouring field or common.

A ſoldier by his billet, is entitled according to act of parliament to candles, vinegar, ſalt, and either ſmall beer or cyder, not exceeding five pints for each man per day gratis; with the uſe of fire, and the neceſſary utenſils for dreſſing and eating their meat; but provided the landlord agrees to board them, they pay as follows:

Each officer of horſe, under the degree of a captain,

under

per diem, two ſhillings. Each officer of dragoons, under the degree of a captain, one ſhilling and ſix-pence.

Each officer of foot under the degree of a captain, one ſhilling, and with a horſe ten-pence halfpenny more.

Each light horſe-man or dragoon, with one horſe, one ſhilling.

Each foot ſoldier, ten-pence.

Much credit is due to the preſent ſecretary at war, for his attention to inn-keepers. However capable of bearing the expence and harraſſing fatigue of military billets, the firſt rate of that calling might be, the hardſhips which preſſed upon the common victualler, (until a very late regulation) had long been felt even by the ſoldiers themſelves.

Previous to the arrival of a freſh regiment in barracks, the quarter maſter belonging to it will carefully examine the ſtate of every room.—After having received the neceſſary ſchedule, and given his receipt to the barrack maſter for the different articles, he will be particularly careful to prepare every quarter in the moſt cleanly manner.

Although it is the duty of the men who evacuate barracks, to leave every thing in perfect order and free from filth, yet as diſorders too frequently ariſe, from the foul air which is collected, where large bodies of men

men have long ſojourned together, it would not be amiſs to fumigate the rooms. The only expence would be, a ſmall quantity of vinegar, or ſalt petre. In the one inſtance, ſome pounded brick duſt, heated in an iron ſhovel to as high a degree as it poſſibly can, ſhould be ſpread about the windows which lie to windward, while thoſe to leeward remain open; when the duſt is in the higheſt ſtate of ignition, pour ſome vinegar upon it; the ſteam and ſmoke will of courſe inſinuate themſelves into all the interſtices of the different rooms. The fumigation with ſalt petre is more ſimple; but we much queſtion, whether the effect would be ſo laſting, or its particles ſo immediately antiputreſcent; the proceſs conſiſts in merely throwing a certain quantity upon hot ſhovels.

When a regiment is doing priſon duty, it is highly incumbent upon the officers to attend to the rarefaction of the air; moſt eſpecially under the frequent viſitation of infectious fevers, &c. The hoſpital and guard rooms ſhould likewiſe be attended to in this reſpect; as alſo the black hole.

Some few obſervations, relative to ſoldiers' wives and daughters, will not be thought irrelevant to the ſubject matter of this ſection.

Although in every regiment of the ſervice there are certain diſcretionary regulations which regard ſoldiers' wives,

wives, &c. yet as they are limited, and partial, it were to be wiſhed, that ſome general rule could be made, to operate in favour of thoſe uſeful attendants. Humanity dictates the ſuggeſtion, and morality calls aloud for its adoption. The eſtabliſhment of barracks throughout Great Britain and Ireland, renders every thing, that can be propoſed in their favour, extremely feaſible. It is lamentable to ſee the ſituation of a number of females, who are not only indiſpenſably neceſſary to the interior œconomy of corps, but are likewiſe ſanctioned to follow them by regimental cuſtom and preſcription. Something moſt aſſuredly might be deviſed, by which ſoldiers' wives could be entitled to receive reaſonable allowances, have a certain weekly pay, and be provided with decent berths, in camp, barracks, and quarters. At preſent it is notorious, that, during a march, theſe unfortunate women are at the mercy of every inn-keeper in the kingdom; obliged to every waggoner for occaſional conveyance on the roads in the worſt of weather; and when they arrive in camp, or barracks, they and their huſbands are left to provide for themſelves, without the leaſt regard to common decency and good order. So little indeed have the females belonging to the army been conſidered, that almoſt the only regulation iſſued on the King's authority is pointedly againſt them. In 1737 it was particularly

ticularly ordered, that the officer commanding each barrack ſhould not, upon any pretence whatſoever, permit or ſuffer any women, or children, to inhabit or lie within any of the ſaid barracks; but if, notwithſtanding this order, any officer ſhould preſume to admit or allow any women, or children, to lodge in the ſaid barrack, upon notice thereof, by the ſaid barrack maſter, or perſon appointed as aforeſaid, which he was required to give, ſuch officer to be ſuſpended from his pay and command till further order.

St. James's (Signed) HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

By a late regulation, the ſituation of ſoldiers' wives has been rendered leſs uncomfortable than it muſt have been in thoſe days; but it is very far from being what, in juſtice to thoſe females, it ought to be. By the expreſs permiſſion only of the barrack-maker general, women and children are now occaſionally ſuffered to lie in barracks; but no one article is on this account to be furniſhed by the barrack-maſters, except by inſtructions from the office.

In moſt regiments, two women per troop or company in the battalion, and three for the flanks, are permitted to march with their huſbands. Something more ſpecific, more ſecure and permanent, ought to be eſtabliſhed on this head. Officers are certainly at liberty

liberty to give their own waſhing to whomſoever they may judge fit, but the ſoldiers of the different companies, from whoſe ſubſiſtence a regular ſtoppage is made for this indiſpenſable article, ought to be ordered to employ the married women of the different companies: and that no defalcation may occur on any ſide, it is recommended to have a column in the weekly inſpection roll, aſcertaining the quantity of linen which has been waſhed, and by whom paid for. A ſimilar report from the matron of the hoſpital ſhould be prepared according to the exigency of the place.

When a regiment, or detachment comes into any city, town, or village, where it is to remain in quarters, the commanding officer muſt cauſe public proclamation to be made, by the common crier of the place, ſignifying, that if the landlords, or other inhabitants, ſuffer the non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers, to contract debts beyond what their daily ſubſiſtence will anſwer, ſuch debts will not be diſcharged; the ſaid commanding officer, refuſing or neglecting ſo to do, ſhall be ſuſpended for three months; during which time his whole pay ſhall be applied to the diſcharging of ſuch debts, as ſhall have been contracted by the non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers under his command, beyond the amount of their daily ſubſiſtence,

ſiſtence: if there be any overplus remaining, it may be returned to him.

If, after public proclamation made as above directed, the inhabitants ſhall, notwithſtanding, ſuffer the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers to contract debts beyond what the money iſſued out, or to be iſſued out, for their daily ſubſiſtence will anſwer, it will be at their own peril, the officers not being obliged to diſcharge the ſaid debts.—See Sect. 9, Art. 3 and 4 of the Articles of War.

The frequent impoſitions which the knowing ones, or, to uſe a technical expreſſion, the *old ſoldiers* are guilty of, whenever the credulity of their landlords affords an opening for low cunning, call for an additional clauſe to theſe articles. Every old ſoldier or recruit—(and it would not be in the power of either to plead ignorance) who ſhould be accuſed of having run into debt beyond what his daily ſubſiſtence can anſwer, ſhould be amenable to a regimental court-martial, and if found guilty, he ſhould not only be put under ſtoppages, but likewiſe puniſhed in his perſon, by extra guards, &c. at the diſcretion of ſuch court-martial. This clauſe would prevent every ſpecies of impoſition.

It is the practice in every well regulated regiment to give notice to the different landlords, that no ſoldier is to have credit—This is uſually done by the ſerjeants and corporals when they take their ſquads to be billetted.

Regimental Subſcription for the Benefit of Officers and Soldiers Wives.

In many corps, the non-commiſſioned officers, corporals and drummers, regularly ſubſcribe a certain proportion of their pay for the temporary ſupport of their wives and children after their deceaſe, and for the additional purpoſe of being decently interred. The writer of this paſſage recollects to have remitted 15l. or thereabouts, to the widow of his pay-ſerjeant. The ſerjeant major is uſually intruſted with the ſubſcription money, and a regular account is kept of receipts and payments made by the clerk of the regiment. This account is occaſionally examined into by a committee of ſerjeants and corporals, and the captain of the company to which the deceaſed ſerjeant or corporal belonged, uſually attends to the proper diſtribution of his ſhare.

In the artillery, this philanthropic ſentiment is carried to a more enlarged view of the principle. It originates, in fact, with the corps of officers, and is productive of the moſt beneficial effects, not only as a proviſion hereafter, but as the means of cementing thoſe links of brotherhood and friendſhip, which ought to ſubſiſt between military men.

The following correct copy of a circular letter, which

which was ſent in conſequence of the abolition of arrears, may be ſatisfactory.

The maſter-general, and board of ordnance, having ordered, that the arrears of the field officers, captains and ſurgeons of the royal regiment of artillery, ſhall ceaſe from the 31ſt of December, 1797;

A general meeting of the marriage ſociety, held at Woolwich, the 19th of March, 1798, having taken the ſame into conſideration, are of opinion, that an uniform ſyſtem of payment of the ſubſcriptions to the ſociety be adopted, for all ranks of officers.

RESOLVED,

1. That a monthly ſtoppage be deducted from the pay of field officers, captains, ſubalterns and ſurgeons, to commence the 1ſt of April, 1798 (or as ſoon after as it can be effected) in the following proportions, viz.

An unmarried ſubſcriber - -	3	6	}	per month
A married ſubſcriber - -	10	0	}	

And that the quarterly ſtoppages, recommended by the general meeting of the 14th of Auguſt, 1797, being found inconvenient in carrying into effect, do ceaſe, and the paymaſters of the regiment to be informed thereof.

2. That printed copies of the above reſolution be circulated to all detachments of the regiment.

By order of the general meeting,

(Signed)

———. ſecretary.

Regimental Meſs.

IN order to introduce ſome kind of ſyſtem for a more general adoption of regimental meſſing, it is ſtrongly recommended to every corps, to eſtabliſh this neceſſary part of interior œconomy upon principles of the moſt liberal convenience. It is certain, however, that the ſame rule which may ſuit the eaſe and affluence of a militia, or fencible corps, would be oppreſſive and unjuſt in marching regiments. The known independence, and the certainty of fortune, beſides ſubſiſtence and emolument, which belong to the former, enable them to contribute largely towards a meſs; whereas the circumſcribed means, together with the ſacrifices which every man in the army muſt unavoidably make in his progreſs through life, renders it unreaſonable to expect, that he ſhould be aſſeſſed in proportion to his pay.

From the intercourſe which we have had with military men, and indeed from our own little experience during almoſt the whole of the

the preſent war, we have the preſumption to hope, that the following ſuggeſtions will not be found impracticable.

RESOLVED,

1. That the ſubſcription to the meſs ſhall not exceed ſeven days ſubſiſtence monthly.

2. That the meſs bills (extra reckonings excepted) be paid, in future, out of the ſaid ſubſcription of ſeven days per month.

3. That the ſaid duty be diſcharged by the ſeveral officers of the regiment in rotation, beginning with the ſenior captain.

4. That the adminiſtering officer do account to the next in rank, preſent, on every 25th day of the month, for ſums diſburſed, and extra reckonings received.

5. That an account of the ſaid extra reckonings be regularly given by the adminiſtering officer, or his deputy, to the pay-maſter of the regiment, who will charge them to the ſeveral officers on the 25th day of every month.

6. That the penalty of one guinea (to be deducted from his ſubſiſtence by the pay-maſter of the regiment, and placed to the general account) attach to the adminiſtering officer, ſhould he be abſent at the weekly ſettlement of the meſs bills, without having deputed

a brother officer to diſcharge that duty; and that the like penalty be incurred on every inſtance of neglect that may affect the extra reckonings.

7. That the meſſman be regularly paid off every Monday morning.

8. That a regimental fund be eſtabliſhed, either by immediate ſubſcriptions, or from the produce of gradual ſavings, to anſwer extraordinary calls on marches, &c. and whenever it ſhall appear to the adminiſtering officer and the pay-maſter jointly, that the ſavings do not amount to a ſtated ſum, a committee of field officers and captains, or captains only (as the caſe may be) ſhall aſſemble, to eſtabliſh the ſeveral proportions which may hereafter appear indiſpenſably neceſſary for the maintenance of a reſpectable and œconomical meſs. Provided always, and be it reſolved, that every ſuch committee, conſiſting of captains only, ſhall have the ſanction of one field officer at leaſt, to render any new propoſition permanent and valid.

9. That whenever the regimental meſs dinner ſhall have been removed, nothing is to be ſerved up for the convenience of any individual; but every officer, notwithſtanding, ſhall be at liberty to have his dinner in his room from the meſs kitchen, at the expence of the meſs, on his paying one ſhilling to the waiter for his trouble. Such officer or officers may repair

repair to the meſs room to partake of their uſual allowance of wine, provided no extra bottle has been previouſly ordered; in which caſe, and in the caſe of the ſaid extra wine having commenced when they ordered their dinner, the whole charge will devolve upon themſelves.

10. That the adminiſtering officer ſhall, in future, keep a regular roſter of preſidents and vice preſidents, beginning from the eldeſt officer in rank.

11. That an extra proportion to the meſs (including dinner and one pint of wine) be paid for every viſitor; ſay, total five ſhillings.

The following Plan for Meſſing is taken out of the internal Regulations of an old Marching Regiment.

RESOLVED,

THAT each officer, without any difference being made on the ſcore of rank, do pay, on the firſt day in every week, ten ſhillings and ſix-pence, to enable the meſſman to provide what is neceſſary for the enſuing days.

That one ſhilling and ſix-pence per head be paid for ſtrangers.

Fruit, beer, &c. fall under the head of extras; as does

does wine likewiſe, which is ordered from the merchant by an officer ſelected for that purpoſe; whoſe duty it is to collect the money, and to diſcharge the bills by an order upon the regimental pay-maſter at regulated periods.

That it be at the option of every officer to drink wine and eat fruit, &c. by paying for the ſame; or to abſtain from them without being ſubject to any proportion to the general expence.

That when the regiment is on a march, every officer indiſcriminately ſhall ſettle, when a pint of wine has been drunk. If that proportion per man ſhould be exceeded, the exceſs will be conſidered as extra, and paid for accordingly by thoſe who partake of it.

That if any article, belonging to the meſs furniture or utenſils, ſhould be damaged or broken, the ſame ſhall be paid for at double their original value.

That no one article ſhall, on any account, be taken out of the meſs-room; and that one guinea be paid in to the ſtock purſe by every officer whoſe ſervant ſhould, even by miſtake, be guilty of a breach of this rule.

That the officer, ſelected by the majority of the meſs, to ſuperintend the financial part of it, do take charge of the ſtock purſe; out of which, and from the weekly collection, all demands on the meſs ſhall be punctually diſcharged, viz. thoſe for bare meſſing, amounting to ten ſhillings and ſix-pence per head, to be paid one week

week in advance; and the wine and extra bills at the expiration of a fortnight. That any groſs want of punctuality in the diſcharge of this moſt important function be puniſhed by an expulſion from the meſs.

The furniture and meſs utenſils of a marching regiment are uſually purchaſed by means of a general ſubſcription; which ſubſcription is ſupported out of the ſtock purſe, and continued by a contribution of ten ſhillings and ſix-pence from every officer who is in the regiment, on the firſt of January in every year. This fund is gradually increaſed or preſerved from depreſſion, by a collection of five guineas on every new appointment, whether by promotion, or otherwiſe.

Having given the outlines of two meſſes, which have been conducted with extreme regularity, and one of them with acknowledged comfort and advantage to the ſubaltern, the following more ſpecific plan, by Sir John Sinclair, is ſubmitted for conſideration. Intelligent officers will be enabled to digeſt ſome general ſyſtem from the different points of view in which ſo eſſential a regulation, as that of meſſing, is here preſented to the army. None, we are perſuaded, will undertake to queſtion the propriety of it.

Meſs Regulations, adopted by the Firſt Battalion of the Rothſay and Caithneſs Higlanders, or Eighth Regiment of Fencible Infantry, commanded by Sir John Sinclair.

RESOLVED,

1ſt, THAT a meſs ſhall be formed for dinner every day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, or at any other hour which ſhall be found from time to time moſt convenient for the corps in general; and that no ſtranger be admitted into the ſaid meſs, without the unanimous conſent of the ſubſcribers preſent with the regiment.

2d. That every member, ſubſcribing to theſe regulations, ſhall pay one ſhilling and three-pence for his dinner; or any other ſum which ſhall from time to time be fixed upon; and ſhall be liable for the ſame, whether preſent or not, unleſs notice be given to the meſs-man, that ſuch member is to be abſent a whole week from the time of his giving notice. All beer, porter, ſpirits, cyder, perry, wine, or fruit, to be paid for extra, at the rates to be ſettled with the meſs-man. Should any additional gratuity to the meſs-man for his good behaviour be judged neceſſary at the end of the year, the ſame to be apportioned according to the rank and pay of the officers. The ſum of two ſhillings

to

to be paid for any gueſts that may be invited; of which as much previous notice as poſſible ſhould be given to the meſs-man, that he may provide accordingly. Thurſdays and Sundays to be the eſtabliſhed gueſt days; and no member to invite a gueſt on any other day, unleſs it ſhould be a particular friend accidentally paſſing: in which caſe, the perſon inviting ſuch gueſt ſhall pay five ſhillings.

3d. That every Sunday, at dinner, there ſhall be a preſident, and vice preſident, appointed for the week; and in the abſence of the preſident, that the vice preſident ſhall take the chair, and ſhall have the power of nominating a deputy; and that whoever occupies the chair ſhall always mark in a meſs book, to be kept for that purpoſe, the names of all the company who dined, and the number of bottles of wine, porter, &c. drunk each day, ſpecifying what kind, and how many of each.

4th. That every Monday each member ſhall pay, to the preſident of the week, his bill for the preceding week; and that the ſaid preſident ſhall be reſponſible for the ſame, unleſs he proves, to the ſatisfaction of the meſs, that he made every poſſible exertion to obtain payment—in which caſe, the meſs ſhall be reſponſible to the meſs man.

5th. That the pay maſter, or the oldeſt captain for the time being, ſhall be treaſurer, and ſhall be impowered

powered to receive the money ſubſcribed or due to the meſs. He ſhall alſo purchaſe any furniture, wine, ſpirts, or other articles that may be neceſſary, when voted by the meſs. He is likewiſe to keep a meſs book, to ſhew the ſtate of the accounts, to be always ready for the inſpection of the meſs when called for. The meſs account of each individual to be prepared for him every Monday morning; and if two weekly accounts are unpaid by any officer, he muſt be reported to the treaſurer and expelled, ipſo facto, from the meſs.

6th. That ſuch of the officers ſubſcribing as are married, and have their ladies along with them, ſhall be conſidered as honorary members, and ſhall pay at the meſs only when they attend.

7th. That the expences of the meſs ſhall be divided into the ordinary and extraordinary; that all the members of the meſs ſhall pay alike for the ordinary expences; but that for any extraordinary expences, more eſpecially towards conſtituting a fund for purchaſing furniture, maintaining the ſtock purſe, keeping up the furniture, &c. the following rate of ſubſcription ſhall be paid by each officer, &c. on his appointment, whether with the regiment or not, provided the corps be willing to admit him into the meſs. namely,

Field officers - Three guineas each.

Captains

Captains - - Two guineas each.
Subalterns - - One guinea each.
Staff - - - Half a guinea each.

That when any officer is promoted, he ſhall pay the difference between his former ſubſcription, and that of the rank he obtains. That the meſs furniture, purchaſed by the ſubſcription, ſhall always be kept at head quarters: and that if any article of the meſs ſtock ſhall be broken or deſtroyed by any member, he ſhall pay the meſs man double price, in order to enable him to keep the meſs ſtock quite complete.

8th. That ſuch papers or pamphlets be taken in at the meſs room, as ſhall be fixed on by a majority, at the joint expence of the ſubſcribers, to be paid for in the proportion above ſpecified for extraordinary expences, the ſame to be ſettled and apportioned every three months; and that a foundation be laid for a military library, by purchaſing ſuch books as may be recommended and approved of for that purpoſe.

9th. That all neglects in dreſs, or the moſt correct behaviour, particularly at the meſs, ſhall be puniſhed with fines of a bottle of wine, or more as the majority of the meſs may determine. That when any fine is propoſed, if it ſhould be objected to, the preſident ſhall put it to the vote; and if it is carried *no fine*, the propoſer ſhall pay a fine for having propoſed a motion which he has not carried. All offers of money

bets to be fineable, and all fines to be paid in wine for the benefit of the meſs.

10th. That when the regiment is diſbanded, the furniture and other articles belonging to the meſs, ſhall be diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, and the amount divided among the ſubſcribing members then attached to the regiment, in proportion to their reſpective ſubſcriptions; and that no ſubſcribing member, on leaving the regiment before the reduction of the corps, ſhall have a right to any ſhare of that property.

In the 15th regiment of light dragoons, one quarter of an hour is allowed to conſider whether an officer chooſes to confirm his bet; after which he is fined a bottle of wine, ſhould the bet be made.

Remarks.

As the three foregoing ſyſtems for meſſing are ſubmitted to the conſideration of intelligent officers, merely to attend more accurate information, it may not be thought irrelevant to obſerve, that one circumſtance has been wholly left unnoticed; we mean the circumſtance of double commiſſions, we ſhould humbly conceive, that ſome attention ought to be paid to one unerring principle, namely; that every individual, holding a public ſituation, and forming a part of one collective

collective body, for the benefit of public ſervice, ſhould pay towards the reſpectable maintenance of his eſtabliſhment, according to his receipt of public money. Rational, as the plan digeſted by Sir John Sinclair muſt unqueſtionably appear to every reflecting mind, no regard has been had to this principle, nor is it mentioned in the others. Much jealouſy might be obviated by an additional regulation on this head. The ſacrifice muſt be trifling on the part of the officer who enjoys the advantages of two commiſſions, and the good reſulting from a contribution of the kind, would be manifeſt in ſeveral points of view. The propriety of meſſing has been univerſally felt, and is every where acknowledged; but there is not one uniform ſyſtem by which the army can be generally governed, nor can a ſyſtem (however well digeſted and arranged) be ſo far enforced as to produce a ſtanding regulation. While commiſſions are ſuffered to be purchaſed, officers will look with a jealous eye at every propoſition that can affect their little property; however collectively beneficial that propoſition may appear. The field officers (we are here ſpeaking of the line) that have expended ſome thouſands to obtain the different ſteps, would not perhaps approve of a plan whoſe governing principle is to contribute in proportion to their pay; and it is impoſſible to form any meſs of a reſpectable nature, that ſhall be beneficial

to the ſubalterns, without ſome diviſion of the kind. The only ſafe way, in our humble opinion, by which an officer's meſs could be rendered permanent and regular, would be in the removal of all obſtacles to private contribution.* Meſſing might then become as much a military regulation among them, and with equal advantages, as it is among the ſoldiers. In aid of this ſuggeſtion, it will not be thought invidious to adduce the exiſting precedent at the Horſe Guards. A very ample, not to ſay luxurious table, is provided every day at a ſtated hour, for the Horſe and Foot Guards who do duty at the Palace, &c. with the privilege of inviting ſtrangers. A ſimilar table is kept, on principles of equal indulgence, for the King's officiating chaplains, and another for her Majeſty's maids of honour. We know, that more objections than one will be ſtarted againſt the propriety of offering theſe meſſes (for meſſes they moſt unqueſtionably are) as unqualified precedents, why a proviſion of the ſame kind ſhould be made for

* *This propoſition, which is certainly novel, will to many perſons appear viſionary in the higheſt degree. But whilſt the allowances to captains of companies for the charge of arms, &c. continue to be iſſued in the way they are, we ſhall not be afraid of treſpaſſing upon our favourite principle of conſolidation, by hinting at a ſimilar proviſion for the maintenance of a meſs in every marching regiment on ſervice.*

the

the officers of the artillery, cavalry, foot and marines, in the Britiſh ſervice. Among other things it will be ſaid, that the table of the Horſe Guards is ſupported out of his Majeſty's privy purſe; that it is for his immediate body guard, and that in this reſpect he does no more than what every general, lieutenant general, and governor of a place, is ſuppoſed to do with regard to the officers of their own guard. Although this practice is by no means general, and is growing daily into diſuſe, on account, we preſume, of the irregular payment of ſtaff allowances, nevertheleſs there is enough left of the precedent to furniſh a very rational hint towards the eſtabliſhment of ſome ſpecific fund, to be regularly iſſued every ſix months, for the ſupport of a regimental meſs. An eſtabliſhment of this ſort would obviate the manifeſt neceſſity of adding ſomething to the pay of the ſubalterns, would make officers domeſtic among themſelves, and be the means of refunding in a handſome manner, the encroachment which is made upon the ſubſiſtence of every commiſſioned man in the army, by the late tax upon income. It would moreover bring the article of meſſing under the immediate controul of government, and put an end to the many irregular uſages which are ſo often the ſources of regimental jealouſies and diſputes. Theſe obſervations are hazarded with the ſole view of provoking that ſort of diſcuſſion among military

men, the reſult of which might eventually lead to ſome ſpecific ſyſtem. The nature of the work itſelf will not allow us to enter more fully into the ſubject, nor to point out by what means a fund might be eſtabliſhed, from the gradual abolition of extravagant emoluments, ſo as to prevent any additional burthen upon the public.

The Marines.

HOWEVER partial (as all ſincere well-wiſhers to Great Britain ought to be) we may feel towards this meritorious of body men; however convinced of their ſolid utility to the common cauſe of Engliſhmen; the defence of their native ſhores, and the co-operating means of rendering the Britiſh Flag reſpectable in every quarter of the globe;—We muſt nevertheleſs, deny ourſelves the ſatisfaction of entering ſo largely into the marine detail of ſea and ſhore inſtructions as our inclination ſuggeſts, and the regularity of their ſyſtem ſo deſervedly claims.

Like real genius, which no neglect or diſappointment can effectually keep under; the Marines have gradually riſen into notice, by their own good conduct and ſteady valour; the importance of their ſervices has been acknowledged; and to the credit of the preſent firſt Lord

Lord of the Admiralty let it be ſaid, that their eſtabliſhment is become an object of national attention. Their augmentation is an avowal of their merit, and the regular ſucceſſion of the officers exhibits a comfortable aſſurance, that neither intereſt nor money can ſuperſede ability and ſervice. In one of the foregoing pages, we have curſorily obſerved upon the rank of his Majeſty's Foot Guards. We have deſcribed their advantages, with regard to purchaſe and exchange, and pointed out the facility with which they may overleap the preſcribed periods, that captains and ſubalterns of the army muſt invariably fill by intermediate ſervice. When we made that remark we were little aware, that the ſuperiority which thoſe privileged battalions enjoy, can only be equalled by the unmerited excluſion of the marine officer from the rank his ſervices deſerve. The time, however, we truſt, is not far diſtant, when the efficient forces of Great Britain will be placed upon a footing, which can neither admit of mere protection as a plea for rank, nor be inacceſſible to merit, becauſe it wants patronage and money to ſupport its claims.

The Marine eſtabliſhment, according to the laſt Army Liſt, conſiſts in officers of the following appointments. Thoſe marked with aſteriſks belong to the Royal Navy.

*One

*One general, *one lieutenant general, *one major general, *three colonels; one colonel commandant.

Three colonel commandants and captains, nine lieutenant colonels and captains, 112 majors and captains, 24 captain lieutenants and captains, 249 firſt lieutenants, 250 ſecond lieutenants, ſix adjutants, three quarter maſters, one paymaſter, three deputy paymaſters, one agent.

The officers of the Marine Forces, who have been allowed to retire on their full pay, are

One lieutenant colonel, one major, twelve captains, ſix firſt lieutenants, three ſecond lieutenants.

In examining this curſory ſurvey of the eſtabliſhment, as far as it relates to the officers, every diſcerning man muſt be ſtruck at the œconomy of the ſyſtem. We find the civil department extremely limited, conſiſting only of one paymaſter, one agent, and three quarter maſters. The clothing is provided without an entail of groſs and nett off-reckonings; and the captains of companies, who ought to be the real ſtewards of the public, are entruſted with the diſtribution of this important article. It would be impoſſible to adduce any argument ſo forcible in reaſoning, as the interior management of the Marines is in practice. The ſuits that are delivered are actually and bonâ fide worn; and every ſuperfluous ſet of clothing is honorably accounted for. Their rules are plain, ſimple, and

and intelligible; and the columns of their diviſional and regimental returns ſhew, that double commiſſions are unknown among them, and that every appointment is filled according to ability and perſonal ſervice.

The interior duties of the Marine officer in no way differ from thoſe of the officer of the line. All duties, as well as promotions, are invariably taken by ſeniority. Although the corps be divided into the three grand diviſions of Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, that circumſtance does not give any advantage in the diſcharge or performance of duty; no preference or pre-eminence being attached to any particular part of it.

All returns are made to the Board of Admiralty; the nature of thoſe from ſhips may be ſeen in the Sea Inſtructions; thoſe from the head quarters of each diviſion are made weekly, and contain an account of each officer by name, and of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates by number.

The Sea and Shore Inſtructions, containing all regulations for the immediate government of the Marine Forces, being too extenſive for the nature of this work, we muſt refer the intelligent part of our military readers to a diſtinct peruſal of them. They are printed by order of the commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and

and Ireland, &c. and are ſeparately deſcribed in the following manner:

"Regulations and Inſtructions relating to Marines, ſerving on board his Majeſty's Ships, eſtabliſhed on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1785."

"Regulations and Inſtructions relating to the Marine Forces, when on Shore, eſtabliſhed the 1ſt of January, 1797."

Theſe regulations are divided into different articles; each article containing ſpecific rules and inſtructions, for the interior and exterior government of the corps; ſchedules and appropriate returns are attached to the Sea and Shore Inſtructions. The leading article of the former directs, that the Marine officers and ſoldiers, who ſhall from time to time be appointed to ſerve on board his Majeſty's ſhips, are to be entered upon their books as part of the complement for victuals and wages; and with regard to proviſions and ſhort allowance money, they are to be in all reſpects upon the ſame footing with the ſeamen; and none are to be ſent or received on board, but ſuch as are of age and ſtrength fit for ſervice, and have no diſtemper upon them.

They are to carry their arms and accoutrements with them; and a cheſt is to be permitted to be brought on board for every ſix men.

All Marine officers are to obey the orders of the captain

captain or commanding officer of the ſhip, and alſo of the commanding officer of the watch for his Majeſty's ſervice.

The Marine officers are upon all occaſions, to be treated, as well by the captain of the ſhip, as by all other officers and people belonging to her, with the decency and regard due to the commiſſions they bear. And though lieutenants of Marines ſhare in prizes only with warrant officers of ſhips, upon conſideration of their ſea duty, yet it is not intended to degrade their rank; and they are, while they do their duty, to be conſidered and treated in all reſpects as commiſſion officers ſhould be.

The Marines are to be exerciſed by the marine Officers in the uſe of their arms, as often as poſſible, to make them expert therein.

Marines are not to be obliged to go aloft, or to be beat or puniſhed for not ſhewing an inclination to do ſo.

Serjeants and corporals are not to be ſtruck on any account, by any of the officers, petty officers or ſeamen: And no ſerjeant or corporal ſhall be diſrated by the captain of the ſhip without directions from the board of admiralty, if the ſhip is upon home ſervice, or the concurrence of the marine officer commanding the detachment in caſe the ſhip is abroad.

When marines are ſent on board any of His Majeſty's

ty's ſhips, the purſer is to ſupply them with the following ſea-neceſſaries; or with ſuch part thereof as they ſhall not then be provided with; to wit, a ſuit of bedding. Two checquered ſhirts. They are likewiſe, from time to time, to be ſupplied with ſuch further bedding, ſlop clothes, dead men's clothes or tobacco, as the commanding marine officer ſhall repreſent them to be in want of, not exceeding the value of four ſhillings a month; the ſame to be ſet off againſt their names, on the muſter books and ſlop book, as practiſed with regard to ſeamen.

The ſerjeants, corporals, drummers and private men of the marine companies, are to be allowed an uniform new clothing once a year. The following articles are to be iſſued to them on the 1ſt of June in every year, or as ſoon after as poſſible:

A red cloth coat, white cloth waiſtcoat and breeches; one ſhirt, with one black ſtock; one pair of ſtockings; one pair of good ſhoes, and a hat.

Marines, returning from foreign parts, and entitled to clothing, are to be ſupplied in like manner, with a ſuit of clothing each: and if more than one clothing ſhall be due to them, they are, upon their being landed, to be allowed for every additional clothing that ſhall be ſo due; to wit, a ſerjeant 2l. 2s. drummer 1l. 10s. a corporal or a private man 1l. 1s.

When

When any marine belonging to the ſhip dies, his clothing and effects (except his uniform marine clothing) are to be ſold at the maſt by auction, and the produce charged to the names of the buyers on the muſter and pay-books, and an account thereof kept in the ſlop-book, in the manner practiſed with regard to dead ſeamens' clothes; and the ſame is to be ſtopped by the treaſurer of the navy from the wages of the buyers, for the uſe of the executors and adminiſtrators of the deceaſed, unleſs any marine ſhould die before his ſea-pay will ſuffice to repay what may ſtand charged againſt him; in which caſe ſuch charge is firſt to be made good out of the produce of his effects, and the remainder paid to his executors or adminiſtrators. But care is to be taken that the value of dead men's clothes bought by marines be included within the four ſhillings a month, which they are each allowed to expend in ſlop clothes.

Marines, ſerving on board His Majeſty's ſhips, are to be ſupplied with their annual uniform clothing in the following manner:

If any ſhip ſhall be at home, and at or near any of the three ports of Chatham, Portſmouth or Plymouth, at the time new clothing ſhall be due) or as ſoon afterwards as the ſhips ſhall arrive, at or near any one of theſe ports) the captain is to make

application for the ſame in writing to the ſtorekeeper at ſuch port, tranſmitting therewith a liſt, as preſcribed (atteſted by himſelf and the commanding marine officer) of the non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, and private men on board, to whom new clothing ſhall be due.

If the ſhip ſhall be in foreign parts, and any clothing ſhall be lodged with a naval officer or other perſon, the like method is to be purſued in applying and iſſuing what ſhall be due to marines on board ſuch ſhip; with the addition of making duplicates of the ſpecified liſts and receipts, which are to be ſent by different conveyances to the navy board.

A ſtore room abaft on the orlop of each of His Majeſty's ſhips, is provided for the ſpare clothing, accoutrements, and all other neceſſaries for the uſe of the marines. This ſtore room is to be in the poſſeſſion of the commanding marine officer, and not to be diverted to any other uſe.

Marines, ſick or wounded, are to be taken the ſame care of by the ſurgeon of the ſhip that the ſeamen are—When ſent on ſhore, they are to be lodged in the hoſpitals or ſick quarters, and to be taken care of there, under the ſame regulations that are eſtabliſhed for the ſeamen.

Marines, ſent ſick on ſhore, are to be continued upon the books of the ſhip from which they ſhall be ſent,

ſent, for one month from the time of their departure from her, in caſe the ſhip ſhall neither proceed on a foreign voyage, nor the proportion of marines be completed during that time, and then they are to be diſcharged; and in caſe they afterwards return on board, they are to be re-entered from the time of their return.

With regard to marines put ſick on ſhore in Ireland, the northern parts of Great Britain, the Orkneys or other diſtant parts, if their proper ſhip is not in the way when they recover, they are to be received on board any other ſhip that may come in the way (whether ſhort of her proper number of marines or not) and to be borne for wages and victuals, the captain of ſuch ſhip, and the commanding marine officer on board taking care, that their bedding, clothes, neceſſaries, arms and acoutrements, be brought on board with them; but if no ſhip ſhould be in the way to receive ſuch recovered marines, they are to be provided with a paſſage by ſea, or be ſent by land and paid conduct-money after the rate of a penny a mile, or to be ſent partly one way and partly another, either to their proper head quarters, or to the neareſt marine head quarters, as ſhall appear to the agent for ſick and hurt, to be the moſt convenient and expeditious method; and the ſaid agent is to take particular care, that ſuch marines take their arms and accoutrements along with them; and if they

go by ſea, that their bedding, neceſſaries and clothes, be ſent with them likewiſe; but if they travel by land, or go partly by ſea and partly by land, then he is to ſend the bedding, neceſſaries, and clothes, by ſuch conveyance as ſhall be moſt convenient to the head quarters, to which he ſhall ſend ſuch marines.

Marines on board are to be paid for the time they ſo ſerve, by the ſhip's pay-books, as the ſeamen are paid.

Marines that are diſcharged, before the ſhips they are diſcharged from are under orders for payment, are are to have their names tranſmitted by the captains of ſuch ſhips, in five complete pay-liſts to the navy board, who are to cauſe the men to be paid their wages as ſoon after the time of their relanding as poſſible, if any ſhall appear to be due to them, after deducting the charges which may be againſt their names upon the ſhip's books; as alſo the ſum of three pounds, as a fund for ſupplying them with neceſſaries on ſhore, or on their being reimbarked, which is to be paid into the hand of the deputy pay-maſter for that purpoſe; but if, at the time of paying any marine's ſea-pay, there ſhould be ſo much as three pounds due to him, one half of whatever may be due is to be paid to the deputy pay-maſter, for the purpoſe before mentioned; a ſeparate and particular account of which

is

is to be kept by the deputy pay-maſter and ſquad ſerjeant, and the balance, if any, paid to the men, either on their embarkation or diſcharge from the ſervice; and whenever any ſea pay is to be paid, the commanding marine officer at the head quarters, near which ſuch payment ſhall be made, is always to cauſe proper officers to attend thereat, to preſerve order among the men, and conduct them to quarters; and no ſea-pay is to be paid unleſs marine officers attend accordingly.

Signed ————

By Command of their Lordſhips.

The leading articles of the Shore inſtructions, as eſtabliſhed, on the 1ſt of January, 1797, conſiſt of the following heads.

That the entries, at the marine pay-office, of all commiſſioned officers are to be aſcertained by their commiſſions, and of all non-commiſſion officers and private men by their ſeveral atteſtations, from the dates whereof reſpectively they are to be entered on the muſter-rolls, unleſs where particular order ſhall be given to the contrary. And the re-entry of deſerters is to commence from the day of their being taken, or ſurrendering themſelves, which the commanding officer of the diviſion they belong to is to certify to the deputy pay-maſter, in order that they may be

regularly and immediately borne on the effective lists.

When any marines are to be embarked, they are to be muſtered upon the day of embarkation by the clerk of the cheque, who is to note the ſaid day againſt their names upon the muſter rolls; and the deputy pay-maſter is to deliver a liſt of ſuch marines to their commanding officer, which liſt is to be delivered by the ſaid officer, to the captain of the ſhip, on board which they embark.

The commanding marine officer at quarters is to give as timely notice as poſſible to the clerk of the cheque and deputy pay-maſter, when any marines are to embark: And the clerk of the cheque, immediately after taking their muſter, is to give a certificate to the deputy pay-maſter of the ſums reſpectively charged againſt the names of any marines, upon the ſaid liſt; and the pay-maſter, upon producing ſuch certificate to the navy board, is to be allowed the ſaid payments upon his accounts.

Deputy pay-maſters of the marine forces are to deliver to the clerk of the cheque effective liſts, ſigned by themſelves and the commanding officer of the divi. ſion, of the men ſubſiſted by them within the three preceding months.

As theſe liſts are to be vouchers to the pay-maſter's account,

account, the clerk of the cheque is to be reſponſible for any errors.

The pay-maſter is to paſs an account with the commiſſioners of the navy, at the end of every year.

The clothing of the marines is to be provided by contract, agreeable to ſealed patterns or ſamples of each particular.

The ſtore-keepers of his Majeſty's yards at Chatham, Portſmouth and Plymouth, are to deliver to the quarter-maſters, at the adjacent head quarters of the marines, ſuch quantities of the ſaid clothing and accoutrements, as the commanding marine officer at each of thoſe quarters ſhall from time to time apply for in writing; taking receipts from the quarter-maſters, for the clothing and accoutrements iſſued to them.

Marines who ſhall from time to time be on ſhore, are to be divided into parade or diviſional companies. The neceſſaries of each company are to be reviewed and examined once a week by officers, appointed for that purpoſe.

When any man requires to be ſupplied with neceſſaries, a report of the ſame is to be made to the commanding officer, with a ſtate of the man's debt, that ſuch orders may be given thereupon by the commanding officer as ſhall be thought proper. And when any officer, having the care of any ſuch company,

pany, ſhall be embarked, or otherwiſe removed, he is to deliver to his ſucceſſor a compleat ſtate of the company, and of their accounts as above mentioned.

Neceſſaries are not to be ſupplied to the non-commiſſion officers and private men, while on ſhore, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity; and then the amount muſt not exceed ſix ſhillings to any one man, if it can poſſibly be avoided.

That no difference may exiſt in the quality or price of theſe articles, a contractor in London will be appointed by the admiralty to ſupply the three diviſions, and ſamples of each ſpecie are to be lodged at the reſpective head quarters for that purpoſe.

Two ſerjeants, under the denomination of ſquad ſerjeants, are to be appointed by the commanding officer at each diviſion, who are to keep a regiſter of the neceſſaries received from the quarter-maſter.

Whenever any marine is ordered to be put under ſtoppages, the commanding officer is to direct the deputy pay-maſter to reſpite from the iſſue of the pay of the company to which he belongs, ſo much as the ſtoppage ſhall amount to, and to render an account of ſuch reſpites every quarter, to be compared with ſquad accounts.

Marine officers are to provide themſelves with uniform clothing, ſwords, fuſils, bayonets, ſlings and cartouch

cartouch boxes, agreeable to the patterns approved by the board of admiralty.

The ſerjeants ſwords and ſaſhes, are alſo to be made uniformly, and ſent to the ſtore-keepers of his Majeſty's yards at Chatham, Portſmouth and Plymouth, who are to iſſue them to the quarter-maſters as demanded.

When marines are ſent to any naval hoſpital, their clothing is to be provided by their own officers in the ſame manner as if they were in quarters; and a deduction of four-pence a day is to be made from the ſubſiſtence of each marine ſent from quarters to a naval hoſpital, for ſuch time as he ſhall continue there, which is to be applied towards the expence attending him while under cure.

Marines diſcharged unſerviceable, are to be paid as ſoon as poſſible any ſea pay that may be due to them; and are alſo to be immediately accounted with by the deputy pay-maſter, for whatever may be due to them on ſhore.

Subſiſtence, at the diſcretion of the commanding officer, not exceeding twenty-one days, is to be allowed to every diſcharged marine, to carry him to the place of his abode.

The field officers of the marine forces are conſtantly to reſide at head quarters; and no one of them is ever to be abſent therefrom, without orders

or

or leave from the admiralty. All captains and ſubalterns are to be ſubject to the ſame injunctions. All applications for leave of abſence, and all other applications or repreſentations of any kind relative to the ſervice, are to be made to the commanding officer of the diviſion at quarters, who, if they ſhall appear reaſonable, is to forward the ſame to the ſecretary of the admiralty, and to make ſuch obſervations as may be proper to ſet the matter in a full and clear light, and give his opinion thereupon.

The captains and ſubalterns, of each diviſion reſpectively, are to take their tour of duty at ſea in as conſtant regular rotation as poſſible. But if when it comes to any one's tour, ill health, or abſence by leave, ſhall not admit of his then going on ſea-duty, he is to be the firſt of his rank ſent to ſea, after his recovery, or return to quarters.

Leſs time than a year's ſervice on ſhip board is not to be eſteemed a tour of ſea duty.

The tours of ſea-duty are to be conſidered according to the number of years, ſucceſſively, that any officer may ſerve on board.

Marine companies are to be kept as complete as poſſible to the eſtabliſhment.

All orders and regulations, reſpecting the officers duty in general are to be properly diſtributed.

A book of the ſame to be conſtantly kept at head quarters,

quarters, that every commanding officer may have recourſe thereto for his information and guidance.

The ſtricteſt attention is to be paid by every commanding officer to military diſcipline. And for that purpoſe all the recruits are to be exerciſed twice a day, and when they become expert once a day; and all the marines at quarters are to be drawn out and exerciſed twice a week.

A correct muſter roll of each marine company is to be formed and conſtantly kept complete, with reſpect to the entries, diſcharges, deaths and deſertions, of the men. This muſter roll to be made out of the muſter rolls that are to be ſent every three months to the navy-office by the clerks of the cheque; likewiſe out of the copies of their agents accounts of marines which are ſent at the ſame periods by the commiſſioners of the ſick and hurt; and from the books, which are tranſmitted from time to time to the ſaid office. The ſtate of each company is to be faithfully aſcertained, and an account thereof tranſmitted at the end of every *March* and *September*, to the ſecretary of the admiralty.

We think it unneceſſary to add to theſe extracts by copies of the different forms of muſter rolls, general and weekly returns, &c. becauſe we are convinced, that every marine officer is perfectly inſtructed in all the details belonging to the nature of his ſervice.

ſervice. It has been a gratification to us to have had this opportunity of giving to the public ſufficient documents, whereby the country may be convinced, that that body of men, which, next to the navy of Great Britain, is eſſentially neceſſary to the ſecurity of theſe iſlands, is managed and conducted with promptitude, ſyſtem and œconomy—May the ſervices the marines have rendered, and the avowed utility of their eſtabliſhment, place them upon that footing with the reſt of His Majeſty's forces, as will do juſtice to themſelves, and credit to their Sovereign.

Staff on Service.

THE following diſtribution of the Britiſh ſtaff, when on ſervice, is partly taken from a collection of orders that were iſſued by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745, 1746, and 1747; this book contains many uſeful regulations, founded upon thoſe general ſolid principles, which muſt operate to advantage in all times and under all circumſtances.

A Form of a Letter of Service to General Officers.

Sir, War-Office,

THE King having been pleaſed to appoint you to ſerve as ———— general on the ſtaff, in ———— I am commanded to acquaint you, it

it is His Majeſty's pleaſure, that you do obey ſuch orders as you ſhall receive from His Majeſty, the commander in chief, or any other your ſuperior officer.

(Signed)

Directed ——— W. WINDHAM.

General Officers

Act immediately under the commander in chief, and report to him only. The commander in chief's guard reports in writing to himſelf, by one of his own aids-de-camp.

No perſons to be allowed to ſtay in the orderly room during the time orders are given out, except general officers, aides-de-camp, majors of brigade, &c.

The reports of the cavalry to be made to the eldeſt general of the cavalry. The reports of the infantry to the eldeſt general of the infantry.

On days of march, the field officer of the picket is to report to the general of the day, at the head of the column.

All general officers ſhould make themſelves acquainted as ſoon as poſſible with the ſituation of the country, eſpecially near the camp, as alſo the roads, paſſages, bridges, &c. leading to it, and with the outpoſts that are placed to defend the camp; that in caſe they ſhould be ordered ſuddenly, by day or by

night, with the pickets, to ſuſtain or defend any poſt, they may be able to march off without the uſual delay of wanting or waiting for guides; as alſo that they may know what diſpoſition to make, either to attack or defend, when they come to the poſt or part they are ordered to. They ſhould alſo take care that their aids-de-camp take daily accounts of the out-poſts at orderly time, and attend them when they viſit them.

The general officer will take the firſt opportunity of viſiting the cantonment of each regiment; will give orders for the proper guards, out-poſts of each regiment and of the brigades; for exerciſing, viſiting quarters and hoſpitals, meſſing, inſpecting arms and accoutrements, roll-calling, reporting, reading the articles of war, and attending divine ſervice.

The generals at the head of each column direct what the regiment they are at the head of is to do, and the reſt of the battalions in the column are to do the ſame.

No regiment to load on a march without orders from their general.

Whenever a battalion is under arms, for exerciſe or review, a field return ſhould be made out, and given to the general who reviews them.

The provoſt to give in a liſt of his priſoners to the general of the day, (viz. of his own nation) at head quarters by nine o'clock in the morning.

The

The commanding officers of regiments in cantonment, will ſend their weekly returns every to the general officer, whoſe inſpection they are under, and another to the adjutant general.

All diſputes on parade are to be determined by the generals on the ſpot, according to the rules of war, the cuſtom of the army, and for the good of the ſervice; but without conſequence to any officer's diſadvantage, who ſhall afterwards make it appear he was injured by ſuch deciſion: this may be done by a court of enquiry.

Lieutenant Generals.

When the generals, of the horſe or foot, are at head quarters at orderly time, the lieutenant general of the day, of their wing, is to give the parole to the general commandant.

All reports to be made to the brigadier of the day, who is to report to the major general, and he to the lieutenant general of the day.

When the army marches, the lieutenant general of the day, who is actually on duty, is to attend the Commander in Chief during the march.

When any regiment has occaſion to forage, the commanding officer of it is to apply to the lieutenant general of the day for leave.

Whatever orders the lieutenant general happens to receive after orderly time, he is to ſend them by an aid de camp to the major general, and major of brigade of the day.

In cantonment, the lieutenant generals will ſend a report, to the Commander in Chief, of the ſtate of the troops under their care, at leaſt once a week, from the ſeveral diſtricts.

Major Generals.

All reports are to be made to the brigadier of the day, who is to report to the major general, and he to the lieutenant general of the day.

The major general of the day to viſit the grand guard before he makes his report in the morning.

The regiments which are in brigade are to report to the eldeſt field officer of the brigade, who is to make it to the major general appointed to inſpect the brigade.

The major general of the day is to receive the orders from the Commander in Chief at orderly time: and, that no time may be loſt, the major general is to give the orders he received to the brigadier of the day firſt, then to the general of foot, and to the lieutenant general of the day. What orders he happens to receive at any other time, he is to ſend them by his aid de camp to the major brigade of the day.

Officers,

Officers, when they are returned from out-poſts or detachments, are to make a report to the major general of the day, at head quarters, or in his abſence, to the adjutant general.

Brigadier Generals.

All Brigadiers are to ſee their brigades into camp.

All reports are to be made to the brigadier of the day, who is to report to the major general of the day.

The brigadier of the day is to diſtribute the orders he received at orderly time, immediately to the major of brigade, and ſee that all the details are made upon the ſpot.

The brigadier who may happen to command the brigade of foot guards, is to report to the general commanding the infantry.

The colonel of the picket is to report to the brigadier of the day, before nine o'clock in the morning, at head quarters.

Adjutant General.

Officers on their return from out poſts, are to make a report to the adjutant general, when the major general of the day is abſent.

The adjutant general is to keep all the details, and an account of all things that happen in the army. He is to decide all diſputes that ſhall ariſe in doing duty; he is to viſit the out-poſts often, and keep as much as poſſible with the Commander in Chief.

The field officers, when ill, to ſend word to the adjutant general, that they may not be ordered for duty—they are alſo to ſend word when recovered.

Whenever a commanding officer intends to exerciſe his battalion, he is to acquaint the adjutant general over night, that he may obtain the general's permiſſion, and that the general officer of the day may be acquainted with it.

The adjutant general is the only perſon under the rank of a general, who is entitled to give orders to the major of brigade on the parade.

In cantonment, the commanding officers of regiments will ſend their weekly returns every
to the general officers whoſe inſpection they are under, and another to the adjutant general.

Quarter Maſter General.

Whenever the quarter maſter general demands a detachment to go out with him to reconnoitre, it is to be furniſhed immediately by the neareſt troops, and a report ſent to the general officer of the day.

A ſubaltern, and thirty cavalry, to march always with the quarter maſter general, to be poſted by him in the villages appointed for the quarters of the general officers, and to prevent plundering, marauding and other diſorders.

Should an army march into a country, from whence the inhabitants will probably retire; it will be the duty of the quarter-maſter general to provide hand-mills, and baking pans, that each troop and company, may, on emergency, be able to grind their own corn, and bake their own bread or biſcuits.

Should the army be in a marſhy country, and conſequently expoſed to fluxes, the greateſt care muſt be had that rice is conſtantly at hand, as the greateſt evils may ariſe from a want of it. This deficiency was ſenſibly felt during the late expedition into Holland. Boats or punts will likewiſe be provided to make bridges over fordable rivers.

Caltrops muſt alſo form a part of the ſtores, to be thrown ſometimes into fords or narrow paſſages to harraſs the enemy's cavalry, that might attempt to paſs them. They are of eſſential uſe in a night upon a retreat to be thrown into narrow paſſages, or by day into dirty or watry paſſages. It was General Monk's opinion, that the caltrops which are made for fords, ſhould be ſomewhat heavier than thoſe intended for other

other paſſages, that the water may not be able to carry them away.

The ſame able man remarks, that a ſtrict charge ought to be given to the quarter maſter general of the foot, to have a ſpecial care (if it be poſſible) to quarter the infantry and the train of artillery in places that are naturally or caſually well fortified, as with encloſures, or in places ſurrounded by rivers or moors; and where there may be proviſions for the carriage horſes, or where proviſions may conveniently be brought in by the country people for them.

If an enemy ſhould be near, the army ought to be quartered as cloſe together as it poſſibly can. An open country ſhould, above all things, be guarded againſt, under this circumſtance.

The horſe muſt always be quartered without-ſide the foot. The horſe quarters muſt be contiguous to each other. That the horſe may be quartered together in the neareſt manner, ſmall parties of cavalry ought to be ſent out before, to force the country people to bring in proviſions both for the horſemen and their horſes; which they will moſt readily do, rather than have them quartered upon them.

The general of an army ought always upon a march, to give out two words at night; the one for a watch word, and the other for a field word. The officers muſt receive both, but the ſoldiers only the field

field word—nor ſhould this be given to the ſoldiers, unleſs there be an alarm.

The quarter maſter general's guard, to parade, on days of march, with the Commander in Chief's new guard, the new grand guard, the provoſt's, the market guard, and the camp colour men; and to march together with them.

No perſon to pull down, or miſplace the quarter maſter general's marks for the march of the army.

The quarter maſter general is to appoint all the camp poſts, and have guides to conduct all the guards to their poſts the firſt time.

The quarter maſter general is to dreſs and ſtraiten the line, the day after the army comes to a new encampment.

Neceſſary Precautions for taking the Field.

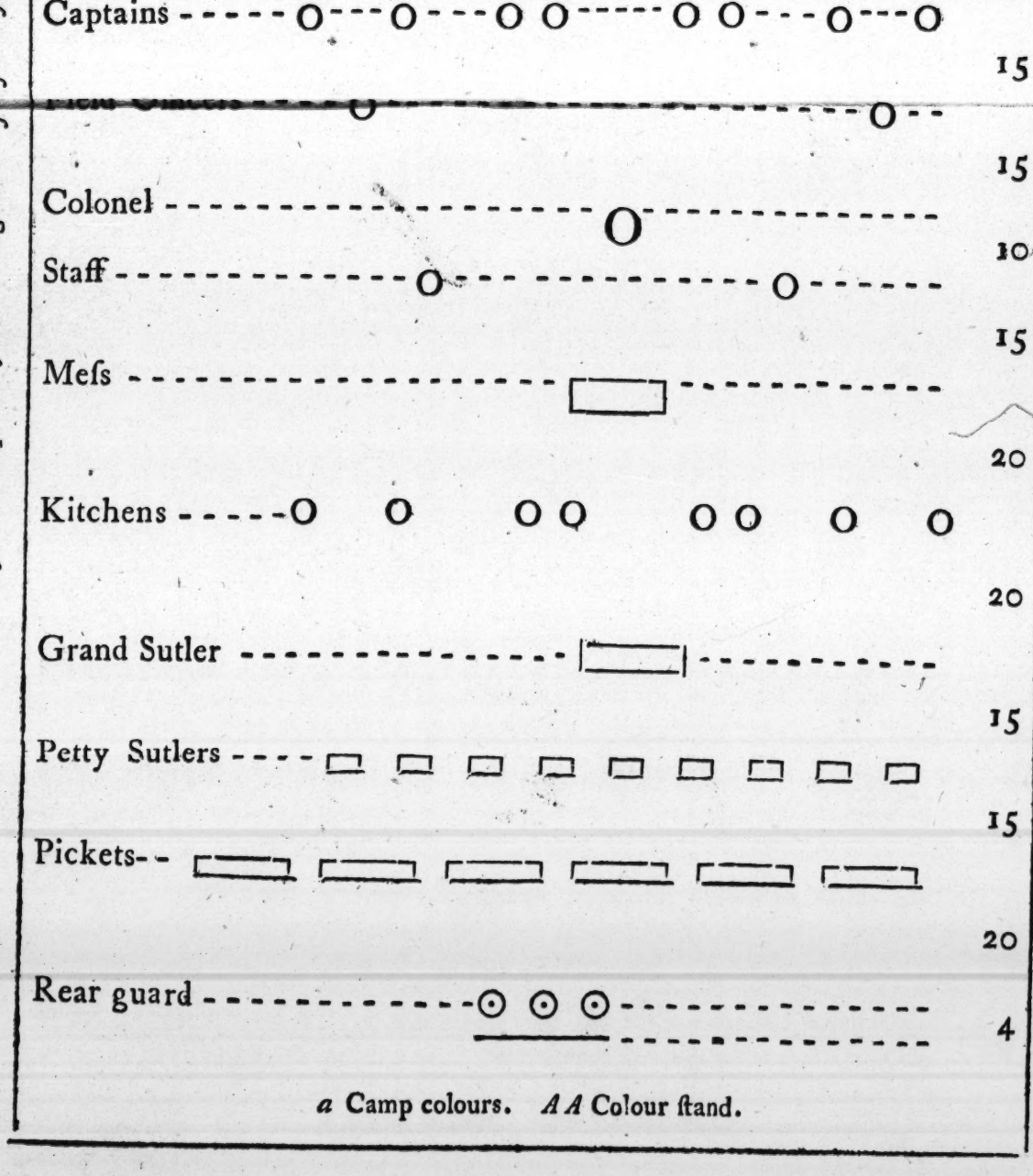
When a regiment has received orders to take the field, officers on home ſervice will, without delay, provide themſelves with the neceſſary articles for that duty. The camp equipage will of courſe be furniſhed by the different tradeſmen, and in well conducted regiments, it is uſual for the ſeveral paymaſters to account with the agents for the marquee, tent, tent-poles, &c. which are defrayed by allowances from government. Theſe allowances and the diſtribution of them, eſpecially with regard to ſubalterns, ſtand

in

in need of much ſimplification; and we believe we ſhall not be thought erroneous when we ſtate, that the dimenſions of all the marquées and tents in the Britiſh ſervice are too large to be really uſeful.

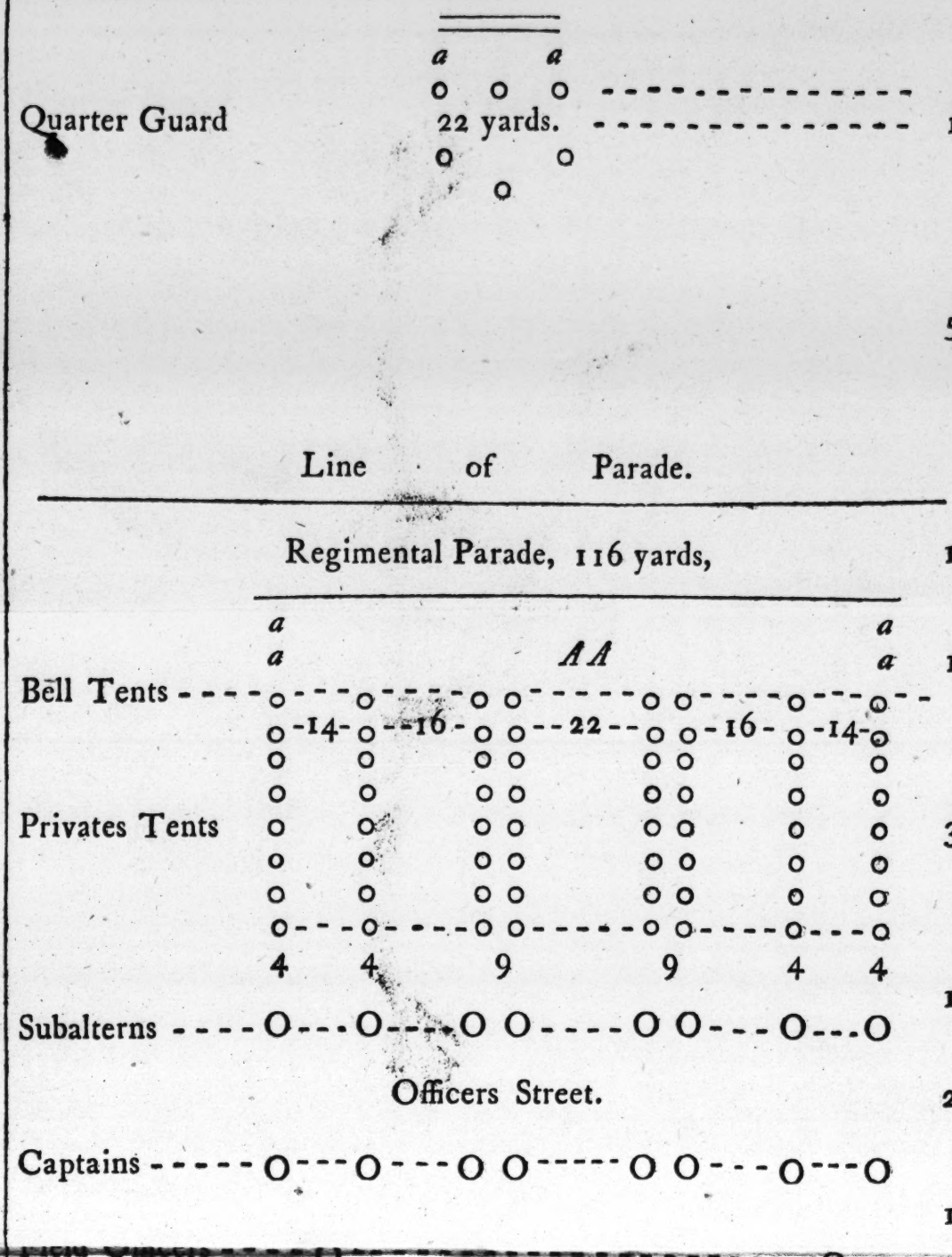
It has been ſuggeſted by an officer, whoſe experience on real ſervice adds conſiderable weight to the ſagacity of his remark; that a tent ſufficiently large for any individual, and fully guarded againſt the inclemencies of weather, might be conſtructed after the model of an umbrella, having a center pole, with appropriate ribs from the top, and circular walls of Ruſſia Duck, which might be fixed to the earth by four good weather ropes, and ſome ſubordinate cords. The whole could be ſtruck and wrapped round the pole in two minutes, and two tents might be carried on one of the company's bat-horſes with great facility. The wooden frames for packs, or pack-ſaddles, might be ſo conſtructed, as to have two hooks or leather ſtraps fixed on each ſide of the horſe, on which the pole, hammock, &c. might be ſlung. This is mere ſuggeſtion; we ſhall now briefly ſtate what we humbly conceive to be neceſſary for an officer in camp. In ſo doing we muſt take credit for placing every ſpecies of field duty, (whether in home or foreign ſervice) upon the ſame footing. Our leading principle has been to deſtroy the cumbrous luxury of a marquée, and to reduce the outward covering

Plan of Encampment for a Regiment of Infantry



a Camp colours. *A A* Colour ſtand.

Infantry, consisting of eight Companies of seventy Men each.



ing of the officer into the narroweſt compaſs. The next is a circumſcribed allotment of articles for bedding, &c. A cot, ſtraw mattraſs or paillaſſe, two good blankets, two pillow caſes, of Ruſſia duck, to be filled with ſtraw, a Tournay camp table, two folding ſeats, a pewter chamber-pot with a canvas bag; theſe, with a ſmall canteen, are ſufficient for any officer that is encamped at home. On foreign ſervice, when the army is in an enemy's country, much leſs muſt do. A havreſack for bread or biſcuits, and a bottle in a leathern caſe which may be ſlung acroſs the ſhoulder, will anſwer every purpoſe on extreme fatigue duty, or deſperate enterprize. The ſoldiers would, moreover, be encouraged to ſupport every ſpecies of hardſhip, by this exemplary participation of their difficulties in their leaders. There is not in creation aught of ſo tractable and confiding a nature, as the aggregate of mankind, provided the baſis of their faith be reciprocity of principle. What the many poſſeſs in ſtrength, the few muſt have in honour, integrity and wiſdom. The active virtues of the latter will thus go hand in hand with the accordant energy of the former, and every thing that can be accompliſhed by man will be effected, through the joint exertions of them both.

Provoſt

Provoſt Marſhal General.

A ſubaltern and thirty cavalry to be always ready to go out with the provoſt's guard.

The provoſt's guard to be relieved every forty eight hours.

The provoſt's guard to parade, on days of march, with the Commander in Chief's new guard, the grand guard, the quarter maſter general's guard, and the camp colour men, and to march with them.

In camp the provoſt is to go his rounds twice a day.

The grand provoſt to attend all foraging parties that are made by troops of different nations, acting under one Commander in Chief, with a detachment of cavalry, for the purpoſe of puniſhing with death all thoſe that ſhall be found plundering or marauding in the country or the villages; that is to ſay, all ſuch perſons as belong to the corps they are appointed for: perſons of all other corps or nations, ſhall be made priſoners, and ſent to their reſpective provoſts marſhal.

All men guilty of capital crimes to be immediately ſent to the provoſts.

No man to be received by the provoſts except his crime be ſent with him in writing.

When

When any man is executed, a label is to be fixed on his breaſt, ſetting forth the crime for which he is executed.

The provoſt to give in a liſt of his priſoners to the general of the day, (viz. of his own nation) at head quarters by nine o'clock.

The provoſt to bury all dead horſes and carrion.

The commanding officers of regiments to ſend and acquaint the provoſt general when they have any dead horſes, and to pay a ſpecified price that they may be buried.

The provoſt is to inſpect and ſee that all the ſutlers of his nation ſell by proper weights and meaſures; but the provoſt general, belonging to the Commander in Chief, beſides the ſutlers of his own nation, takes cognizance of all the ſutlers of all nations whatſoever, whether of the army or not, that keep at head quarters; and he is to examine whether they have proper paſſes. He is alſo to inſpect into thoſe who keep at the general officers quarters of his own nation, and ſtrictly to enquire into the ſutler's ſervants, and endeavour to watch them, and to find out, by his emiſſaries, whether, under pretence of going to neighbouring towns or villages to market, they do not hold correſpondence with the enemy or their ſpies.

Though the provoſt is to inſpect into the weights and meaſures of all ſutlers, the commanding officers

of regiments and majors, are to be anſwerable for all ſutlers, and their ſervants, who encamp within the limits or ground belonging to the encampment of their regiments.

Liſts to be given to the provoſt marſhal, of the ſutlers and butchers licenſed in each corps, that they may all have weights and meaſures of the ſame ſtandard; and to ſell by no others but thoſe ſtamped by the provoſt, under pain of ſevere puniſhment.

Waggon Maſter General.

No baggage to be ſent on before the regiment, except it is ordered; nor to ſtir from the rear of its regiment till called for by the waggon maſter general, upon pain of being plundered.

No officer, under the degree of a brigadier, ſhall have coach, chariot, or chaiſe.

No coach, chariot, chaiſe, waggon, or other wheel carriage, belonging to the general officers, or any one elſe, to be permitted, on any pretence whatſoever, to remain at the head of the column, or in the front or rear of any regiment upon a march; but to go in the rear of the train with the heavy baggage of the army.

One waggon, being the bread waggon, to be allowed to each battalion, for the ſick unable to march, and

and to go in the rear of each regiment.—No women, children or baggage to be ſuffered to be put into it.—Commanding officers who permit it to be put in arreſt. Theſe waggons are to be demanded the evening before a march, and returned the firſt halting day.—No commanding officer to ſuffer them to be detained any longer.

Field officers to be taken in the tour of duty for the inſpection of the baggage, and to have the direction of the whole.

General Monk expreſly ſays, in his obſervations upon military and political affairs, " that there is nothing that bringeth ſo much diſorder to an army upon the march as the baggage. And therefore it is highly neceſſary to reduce it to the ſmalleſt proportion that may be; and the waggon maſter general ought to make a review of it every morning when the army marcheth, for otherwiſe it will daily increaſe."

The marſhal general ought not to ſuffer many women, or boys to march with an army, whereby ſickneſs and famine get into an army.

When the army marches, a captain from the whole foot, a ſubaltern from each brigade, and a ſerjeant and ten men from each battalion, to be commanded with the wheel baggage. The captain and officer commanding, is to take care that the detachment never lay their arms on the waggons; that ſervants

do not ſtop the line of baggage to drink, or on any other pretence; and that no women be permitted to ride on the forage waggons. The horſe and dragoons to have an officer of each brigade, and one man per troop, with the ſame orders.

By the late General Regulations, it is particularly ordered, that when a corps ſhall move in one column, the order of march, excluſive of the more particular van or rear guards, is to be as follows. See p. 58.

Advancing.

Advanced guard, conſiſting of the picquets of the infantry and cavalry, and new grand guard, followed by the camp colour men.

Pioneers, one regiment light dragoons, infantry, cavalry, regimental ammunition waggons and carts, bat-horſes in the order of their regiments, artillery of the park, general officers carriages, bread carriages, cavalry forge cart and ammunition cart, ſutlers carts, ſick carriages; ſquadron of cavalry, old grand guard and ſmall out poſts, and detachments which will be ordered to join it, will form the rear guard.

Retreating.

Advanced guard, conſiſting of the new grand guard, guard for head quarters, one infantry picquet, camp

camp colour-men, pioneers, ſick carriages, ſutlers carriages, cavalry forge carts and ammunition cart, bread carriages, general officers carriages, artillery of the Park, bat horſes in the order of their regiments, regimental ammunition waggons and carts, cavalry, infantry, one ſquadron of light dragoons; rear guard conſiſting of the infantry and cavalry picquets, old grand guard and out-poſts of cavalry or infantry ordered to join.

Two or more pieces of cannon will invariably accompany the advanced guard when advancing, and the rear guard when retiring.

Advanced guards and camp colour-men are always to aſſemble at the head of the infantry in advancing, and of the cavalry in retiring.

When the army marches in more columns than one, they will be compoſed of both cavalry and infantry.

The line of march will be according to the front of the leading regiment, from the right or left in ſucceſſion.

When the particular detail and diſpoſition of a march are not put in public orders, but the troops are merely warned as to the hour of movement, the tents muſt be ſtruck an hour before the time fixed: the regiments will then form, and the baggage be loaded and ready in the rear of each.

One ſubaltern per brigade will attend the bat-horſes, one ditto the carriages.

The aids-de-camp and majors of brigade will always regulate their watches by head quarters at orderly time.

The march of columns is to be ſo managed as to regularity of pace, that the troops at moſt may march three Engliſh miles in an hour and a quarter.

Directions to Majors of Brigade on Service, extracted from the Rudiments of War. p. 139.

The majors of brigade of infantry muſt keep one book in common amongſt them, with a great many details ruled in it before hand, as ſeveral guards, parties, and detachments, are ordered to be made in it the ſame day, for each of which a ſeparate detail is neceſſary.

At the head of each detail, the place of parade and the hour of aſſembling is to be mentioned. Beſides the details, this book muſt contain the roſters for the captains and ſubalterns of their nation.

The firſt detail made up, is to be according to the hour the party is to parade; and if ſeveral are ordered to parade at the ſame hour, the details are to be made

up

up according to his Royal Highneſs the Duke's Regulations for doing duty.

When details are given out to the adjutants; to prevent miſtakes, the major of brigade, when he is off duty the next day, is to write at the bottom of the laſt detail he filled up as follows: " captains end, fourth regiment, No. 4. ſubalterns end, fifth regiment, No. 16. (in caſe there were overſlaws for ſubalterns) ſerjeants end, tenth regiment; corporals end, eleventh regiment; privates end, twelfth regiment, &c.

Each adjutant is alſo to keep a detail book; and the major brigade of the day, after he has given out the orders to all the adjutants at one time, gives out alſo the details and endings, which are to be entered for the whole, to prevent miſtakes, that would unavoidably happen if each adjutant were to enter only the proportion his own corps is to give.

The major of brigade who comes off duty, ſends or gives the detail book to the major of brigade who relieves him; as ſoon as he has paraded, and ſent off all the guards ordered for the morning, he comes off duty.

Beſides the detail book above-mentioned, each major of brigade, in a ſheet or two of paper, folded in the ſize of their orderly book and ſtitched, ſhould keep the roſters for field officers, captains, and ſubalterns

balterns of their wing, as alſo a roſter for the regiments of that wing, and enter the endings in ruled columns.

They muſt alſo keep the endings of the field officers of their own nations for general courts-martial, as alſo the endings of captains and ſubalterns for the ſame; when theſe laſt are permitted to be members.

The major of brigade of the day makes up all detachments on the national parade, which is generally in front of one of the center regiments of the ſecond line, though often in public orders it is mentioned on the right or left, or ſome other grand parade, where the different nations were to join. He alſo appoints the detachments of the different battalions of his own nation to parade one hour ſooner than the time appointed to aſſemble on the grand parade; he there forms them into companies, if there be more than one captain on the party.

It may not be foreign to that ſpirit of improvement which has lately pervaded this country with regard to our military eſtabliſhments, to offer a few remarks on the propriety of adopting ſome permanent mode for the regular conveyance of regimental baggage. It has already been propoſed by the writer of this treatiſe, to have proper vehicles attached to every regiment of cavalry and foot, but moſt eſpecially to militia corps, with a ſuitable number of horſes. The expence attending

tending the latter would be temporary, and eaſily defrayed out of the county ſtock. Appropriate ſervices might likewiſe be deviſed, to prevent the horſes attached in this manner to infantry corps, from being an uſeleſs burthen upon the country in times of inactivity. We throw out the ſuggeſtion, that abler men may reflect upon the ſubject, and form ſome practicable ſyſtem from it. The French, (of whoſe military talents it is impoſſible not to entertain a reſpectable opinion), have been ſo ſenſible of the wiſdom of this plan, that carts and horſes are attached to their different companies, in proportion to the emergencies of ſervice. A Britiſh officer, on whoſe authority we may ſafely rely, has ſtated, that whilſt he was a priſoner in that country, a ſudden order arrived for two companies to march through the whole of the interior of the country into Switzerland, a diſtance containing upwards of four hundred miles. The order arrived at day-break; and in leſs than half an hour the whole of the two companies marched out of the fort, perfectly armed, accoutred, and ready for action. It need ſcarcely be added, that the promptitude of their movement was rendered inſtantaneouſly efficient by the conveyance and horſes being conſtantly at hand.

With reſpect to the orders that have been given out during the preſent war, for the regulating of the different

different marches of troops, and the conveyance of their baggage, ſee the late Rules on that head from Field Marſhal His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

The Royal Waggon Train.

A WAGGON train has been lately eſtabliſhed, conſiſting of nine troops, ſixty rank and file to each—officers from the half pay of reduced cavalry corps have, in ſome degree, been provided for by this eſtabliſhment. The men and horſes have been chiefly, if not wholly, furniſhed, by thoſe fencible corps that did not volunteer their ſervices. The men, however, have not been compelled in the latter caſe, although the horſes have been drafted by a ſpecific order from government.

The following is the rate of pay, &c. of the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the train.

	Per Diem. £.	s.	d.
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant - . -	0	18	0
Major - - pay - - - 0 14 1	0	16	0
Allowance for a horſe - 0 2 0			
Captain - - ditto - - - 0 9 5	0	11	5
Allowance for a horſe - 0 2 0			

Lieutenant

				Per Diem.		
				£.	s.	d.
Lieutenant	0	4	8			
Allowance	0	1	0	0	7	8
Ditto for a horſe	0	2	0			
Cornet	0	3	8			
Allowance	0	1	0	0	6	8
Ditto for a horſe	0	2	0			
Adjutant				0	5	0
Surgeon				0	11	4
Veterinary Surgeon				0	8	0
Quarter-maſter				0	3	0
Serjeant				0	2	2
Corporal				0	1	7½
Drummer				0	1	3
Collar-maker				0	3	0
Wheelwright				0	3	0
Smith				0	3	0
Farrier				0	3	0
Driver				0	1	3

N. B. The two ſhillings allowed for a horſe are given, provided the officer finds his own forage; if he receives it from the magazine, he is not entitled to draw for any money.

The half pay to the above corps, in caſe of reduction, is the ſame as the infantry.

Deductions to be taken, under various circumſtances of ſervice, out of Great Britain, and in general hoſpitals, at home and abroad, from the full pay of non-commiſſioned officers, and ſoldiers, of the Life Guards, Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, Dragoon Guards, Fencible Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, Militia, Fencible Infantry, and Invalids.

THE deductions to be taken, in certain caſes, from the pay of the ſaid non-commiſſioned officers, and men, are the ſame for all ranks, and in all corps, under the like circumſtances of ſervice, viz.—a deduction of *ſix-pence a day*, from the full pay of every ſerjeant, corporal, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, and private man, of the regiments of *Life Guards*, Royal Regiment of *Horſe Guards*, regiments of *Dragoon Guards*, *Dragoons*, *Fencible Cavalry*, *Foot Guards*, *Infantry of the Line*, *Militia*, and *Fencible Infantry*, and companies of *invalids*, when ſerving out of Great Britain, on ſtations at which proviſions are ſupplied by the public; alſo when embarked in tranſports, or other veſſels (except while ſerving as marines, or during their paſſage to and from India, at the expence of the Eaſt-India Company); alſo when priſoners of war, and maintained at the expence of Great Britain; and likewiſe when in general hoſpitals, either at home

or

or abroad. In which ſeveral caſes, a ſtoppage from the pay of the troops, on account of proviſions, has always been made.

A deduction of *three-pence halfpenny a day*, from the full pay of each ſerjeant, corporal, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, and private man, when ſtationed in Jamaica, in New South Wales, at Gibraltar (the loſs by exchange at the latter place continuing as before) and while on their paſſage to and from India, at the expence of the Eaſt-India Company: in which ſeveral caſes, no ſtoppage has heretofore been made on account of proviſions.

Non-commiſſioned officers, and men, ſerving as marines, ſhall not be liable to any deductions whatſoever, from their full pay, on account of proviſions.

War Office, 6th of February, 1799.

Embarkation of Troops.

THE neceſſary orders having been previouſly given out to the different regiments, and meaſures concerted with the Tranſport Office, for their ſpeedy conveyance, in boats, to their ſeveral allotted tranſports, great care will be taken, by the officer who has the immediate direction of the buſineſs on ſhore,

to prevent the regiments from arriving in ſuch a manner, as unneceſſarily to croud the quay or beach. The ſeveral embarkation returns, containing the effective ſtrength of each corps, will be prepared by the adjutants, to be afterwards ſigned by the commanding officers, and by them delivered to the muſter-maſter (or other officer, appointed for the purpoſe) on their arrival at the ſpot of embarkation. A correct ſtate of the whole, drawn out from the alphabetical liſts, will be handed to the ſaid officer, who will perſonally ſee the different companies get into the boats, having counted the files of each in battalion, and compared the total with the written return. His duty, on this occaſion, will be more or leſs extenſive, according to the magnitude of the expedition. Much depends upon the regular approach of the different corps; which cannot fail of being produced, if the commanding officers will ſcrupulouſly calculate time and diſtance, ſo as to arrive at their preſcribed ſtation agreeable to orders. When the whole have been embarked, a general embarkation return will be made out, from the ſeveral regimental returns, and be forthwith delivered to the commander in chief of the expedition; copies of which will be tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces, to the Adjutant General, and to the War Office.

With theſe leading obſervations, which are the reſult

ſult of ſome little perſonal experience, we ſhall not ſcruple to extract, from a collection of general orders, ſuch neceſſary directions as may be uſeful to the army.

When the troops are on board, it is of the utmoſt conſequence to aſcertain the ſtate of the proviſions, which have been put on board the ſeveral tranſports. For this purpoſe, one or two confidential perſons, belonging to the commiſſariat, ſhould be ſent, two days, or one at leaſt, before the general embarkation takes place, to exact returns from the maſters, of what proviſions they have laid in for the troops. The actual ſtate of the beef, and biſcuits, muſt be carefully examined, by opening a tub or barrel of each; as alſo what quantity of drink, whether wine, cyder, ſmall beer, or water, and ſpirits: and in caſe they find, or ſuſpect, any likelihood of a deficiency for the voyage; or that any part of the aforeſaid proviſions, or liquors, are not wholeſome, the perſon, or perſons, ſo deputed, ſhould, without loſs of time, make a report to the commander in chief of the troops embarking. This precaution would have two good effects: that of ſubſtituting wholeſome food and liquor in room of the bad; and of rendering it unneceſſary for the commanding officers of regiments to make a complaint, which perhaps could not conveniently be remedied.

As ſoon as the men are on board, all gunpowder, and other ammunition, whether in barrels, cartridges, or otherwiſe, ſhould be ſtowed up ſafe, and put out of the reach of any accidental ſpark, from fire or candle.

Great care muſt be taken, that proper centries are poſted upon deck, to prevent any boats from approaching the ſhip, to ſell ſpirits, while at anchor. The fire in the cook-room muſt be regularly put out, at an appointed hour; and it muſt, on no account, be lighted up again, in the night time, except by a poſitive order from the officer of the guard.

The centries between decks, and in the hold, are not to ſuffer any perſon to ſmoke there; nor permit any one to make uſe of a lighted candle, unleſs it is in a lantern.

The port-holes are not, on any pretext, to be opened when the ſhip is under ſail, or at anchor, if there be any ſwell of the ſea, except by the maſter or mate of the ſhip.

Whenever the weather permits, the men are to eat upon deck, and bring up their hammocks and bedding to air. The old guard will be anſwerable for the cleanlineſs of the ſhip, inſide and out. To this end, they ſhould not be relieved until a ſufficient number of buckets of ſalt water have been thrown againſt the ſides of the ſhip, after having waſhed the decks

decks, and cleared every part from the filth that muſt neceſſarily collect, by ſea-ſickneſs, or the calls of nature. The neceſſary houſes muſt be carefully waſhed through every day.

The maſter of the ſhip will determine upon how many men may be permitted to come upon deck at a time, without obſtructing the ſailors' work. A daily roſter will be kept, by the ſerjeants and corporals, that all the men may have, by turns, the benefit of freſh air.

One ſerjeant ſhould be appointed for duty above deck, and another below, with orders to patrole frequently among the men. The centries to wear their ſide arms.

When different corps are embarked in tranſports on an expedition; ſignals are frequently made for commanding officers to repair to head quarters, which are on board the veſſel in which the Commander in Chief is with his ſtaff. On theſe occaſions officers commanding corps, will be attended by their adjutants to take down the neceſſary inſtructions.

One officer to be appointed for duty every day, to ſee, that the proper orders are duly obſerved. It is his duty to be preſent when proviſions are delivered to the men, to ſee them meſs, and to enforce the utmoſt regularity, during the diſtribution of proviſions and liquors.

To prevent the ſpreading of diſtempers, ſeparate veſſels ſhould be appointed as hoſpital ſhips, to receive the ſick. Theſe will be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, by different colours; and appropriate ſignals will be ſettled, to give them notice, to either *lay to*, *ſhorten ſail*, or *bear down*, as there may be occaſion.

If a ſhip ſhould happen to be loſt, the men on ſhore are to make three diſtinct fires in the night, and three diſtinct ſmokes in the day, to mark their ſituation.

Landing of Troops.

BOATS with flat bottoms, where there is no ſurf, or ſwelling of the ſea, are deemed, in general, moſt convenient for landing troops; and floating batteries for landing artillery.

When the ſignal is given for landing, the ſoldiers ſhould be placed in the boats without hurry, noiſe, or confuſion; and, if there be room, ſhould be ordered to ſit down immediately, reſting their firelocks upon the ground, between their legs. On theſe occaſions, it is particularly incumbent upon the officers, to be cool, taking care to ſee the inſtructions of the ſea-faring men, with regard to poſition in the boats, moſt punctually obeyed. Should there be rain, or any conſiderable ſwell of the ſea, ſo as to occaſion much

much ſpray to fly acroſs the boats, great attention will be paid, by the men, to their muſquets, to prevent any moiſture from reaching the pans, or getting into the barrels.

Although by an Act paſſed in the 22d of George II. c. 3. entitled an Act for amending, explaining, &c. the laws relating to his Majeſty's ſhips, veſſels, and forces by ſea; it is expreſſly ſtated, that nothing in this Act contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to empower any court martial to proceed to the puniſhment or trial of any land officer or ſoldier, on board any tranſport ſhip, for any offences ſpecified in the ſeveral articles in this act; nevertheleſs in all ſituations of this kind, the utmoſt deference is to be ſhewn towards the naval officers, who muſt be the beſt judges of what is requiſite to be done. The ſoldiers muſt not only be perfectly ſilent, while they are rowing to ſhore, but likewiſe ſteady and immoveable.

In landing, particular care muſt be taken, to prevent all hurry and confuſion among the ſoldiers, whoſe firſt attention ſhould be directed to the preſervation of their firelocks and ammunition. When there is much ſurf, and a conſiderable ſwell of the ſea, it would not be amiſs to attach the pouches to the heel or bend of the bayonets; by which means, the cartridges, &c. might be raiſed above the reach of any water, and

eaſily

eaſily put on again, the inſtant the men landed. Through the want of this precaution, half the ammunition of the eleventh regiment of foot, and, we preſume, of the other troops, was rendered uſeleſs, during the late expedition to Oſtend. An interior flap of leather, which ſhould be water-proof, might certainly be invented to cover the receptacles of the cartridges.

The inſtant the troops firſt advanced are landed, they will form in order, as well as circumſtances will admit; and either briſkly march forward againſt the enemy, or wait in ſilence and compoſure until the whole be landed. Should the enemy appear, and the invading troops be ſo ſituated, as to render immediate firing neceſſary, the officers muſt be careful to prevent the ſucceeding companies from injuring thoſe who are advanced before them, by indiſcriminate firing. A great deal will depend upon the cool conduct of the officers and ſerjeants in theſe trying ſituations.

The ſoldiers are to be abſolutely forbid, and, when near the ſhore repeatedly warned, not to fire out of the boats, or jump diſorderly into the water.

When whole battalions land, they ſhould be marched forward upon the moſt advantageous ground, ready to ſupport the advanced parties, or to charge whatever preſents.

When

When the army penetrates any diſtance into the country, a ſufficient force ſhould be left to ſecure the landing place.

Sir Charles Grey, in his general orders previous to the expedition againſt Oſtend, very properly directed, that ſhould the troops diſembark at night, or before light, they were not upon any conſideration to load. The enemy, he obſerves, direct their fire from whence fire comes, and at length fire upon one another, by which they become an eaſy conqueſt; and likewiſe when it is neceſſary to retreat in the dark, it is done with ſafety and in ſilence, whilſt the enemy are engaged among themſelves.

Regulations to be obſerved by Priſoners of War in France.

Law.—Which inflicts puniſhment againſt priſoners of war, who leave the places fixed for their reſidence, in confinement, without the permiſſion of the government.

9th Prairial, third year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (28th May, 1795.)

The National Convention, after having heard the report of the committee of public ſafety, decrees,

Article I. Every perſon made priſoner of war, by the arms of the French Republic, and detained in France as ſuch, who ſhall quit the place of his reſidence

dence, or confinement, without permiſſion of the government, to be kept in irons ſix years; but if found in the department of Paris, ſhall ſuffer death.

Article II. Any priſoner of war, even after he has been in the department of Paris, without the expreſs order of the government, ſhall quit the ſame in four and twenty hours after the publication of the preſent decree.

Every offender after the expiration of that time, ſhall ſuffer death.

Article III. Courts-martial, conſiſting of five members, aſſembled in the capital of the diſtrict, wherein the offender has been apprehended, are to put into execution the puniſhments awarded by the preſent decree.

The court-martial to be nominated by the general of diviſion, commanding in the neighbourhood of the place of its meeting.

The preſent decree to be inſerted in the official records of correſpondence, which ſhall be held in the force as publiſhed.

Reviſed by the repreſentative of the people; inſpector of the verbal depoſition compared with the original,

Signed,

S. E. M.

Preſident.

Secretaries.

Parole of Honour.

WHEREAS the commiſſioners for conducting his Britannic Majeſty's tranſport ſervice, and for the care and cuſtody of priſoners of war, have been pleaſed to grant me the underſigned
as deſcribed on the back hereof, late
and now a priſoner of war, leave to return to France, upon my entering into an engagement not to ſerve againſt Great Britain, or any of the powers in alliance with that kingdom, until I ſhall be regularly exchanged for a Britiſh priſoner of war, of equal rank; and upon my alſo engaging, that immediately after my arrival in France, I ſhall make known the place of my reſidence there, to the Britiſh agent for priſoners in Paris, and ſhall not change the ſame on any account, without firſt intimating my intention to the ſaid agent; and moreover, that at the expiration of every two months, until my exchange ſhall be effected, I ſhall regularly and punctually tranſmit to the ſaid agent a certificate of my reſidence, ſigned by the magiſtrates or municipal officers of the place.

Now, in conſideration of my enlargement, I do hereby declare, that I have given my parole of honour accordingly, and that I will keep it inviolably.

Given

Given under my hand at this day
of 17
Signed Commiſſioner
for the French priſoners of war,
Gratis.

On the back are ſpecified the name, rank, age, ſtature, perſon, viſage, complexion, hair, eyes, marks, or wounds, &c. of the individual.

Re-embarkation of Troops.

AFTER a coup de main has been effected, or when circumſtances combine to render a retreat to the ſhipping unavoidably neceſſary, every officer, and non-commiſſioned officer, will exert himſelf, to prevent hurry and confuſion among the troops.

The utmoſt regularity ſhould be obſerved on theſe occaſions, eſpecially in ſtepping into the boats; as precipitation would not only give confidence to the purſuing or collecting enemy, but alſo endanger the lives of many that might otherwiſe get off.

Although it is not perfectly conſiſtent with the propoſed plan of this ſmall treatiſe, to enter into any ſort of military detail, on the beſt mode of covering a body of men that are in the act of re-embarking; much leſs ſo to point out poſitions, manœuvres, and feints,

feints, which might be of eſſential ſervice, during this critical undertaking, in the face of an enemy; nevertheleſs, it will not be judged wholly uſeleſs, to obſerve, that very much depends upon a ready co-operation of every part belonging to the expedition. The iſſue of the late expedition to Oſtend would, moſt probably, have proved leſs queſtionable, had matters been ſo concerted, between the commanding officer of the enterprize, and the naval gentleman who managed the gun-boats, as to prevent any ſurf, or ſwell of the ſea, from being an inſurmountable obſtacle to the re-embarkation. We ſpeak upon very wide authority, when we venture to ſtate, that, had a ſacrifice been made of one or two pieces of artillery, and the riſk run, of loſing the gun-boats, every man, belonging to that expedition, might have returned to the ſhipping. It has been confidently ſaid, indeed, that a naval officer hinted as much; but, owing to that modeſty, which moſt brave men are ſubject to, eſpecially in ſubordinate ſituations, he did not officially communicate the ſuggeſtion. This was, to run his gun-boat bump on ſhore, where the ſurf was leaſt violent, at ſuch a diſtance from the ſand-hills (ſay, one or two miles to the northward) as to have given General Coote ample ſpace to make an orderly retreat, and to have preſented to the enemy an impoſing aſpect, whilſt he effected the meaſure. By running

one or two gun-boats on ſhore, the ſurf and ſwell of the ſea would have been broken, and a wake formed under each of their ſterns, to which the boats might ſucceſſively row, while the men would have got on board at the bow, croſſed the deck, and have been carried to the tranſports. The experiment could have been made in perfect ſecurity; as there was plenty of time, from the blowing-up of the ſluices, until the unconditional ſurrender, that took place fourteen or fifteen hours after. Far be it from us, to make any invidious remarks upon what *did* happen. We think it our duty to ſtate what we have; and, under a conviction, that, by ſo doing, future miſchiefs may be prevented, we feel ourſelves juſtified in hazarding this opinion. We purſue the principle with which we firſt ſet out; and thereby endeavour to excite the attention of abler and more experienced men, to wiſer communications. *Every man is able to contribute ſomething to the common ſtock; and no man's contribution ſhould be rejected.*

It cannot be thought ſuperfluous, to ſuggeſt, in this place, that certain veſſels, or flat-bottomed craft, upon the Dutch conſtruction, ſhould be attached to every expedition intended againſt an enemy's coaſt. Planks, locked together by iron bolts, and made in ſuch a manner, that they might be thrown forward from the bow, would be of infinite ſervice on a lee ſhore,

ſhore, during a ſwell, and in heavy ſurf, ſhould a re-embarkation be found neceſſary; and ſometimes, indeed for the purpoſe of debarkation.

Naval men will be able, from this ſuggeſtion, to determine, whether an addition of the ſort, to our preſent eſtabliſhment of gun-boats, would be attended with the advantages already ſtated. A rocky coaſt might perhaps, render every conſtruction of the kind uſeleſs; but, as there is ſeldom ſuch a continuity of rocks, as to preclude all acceſs, even in this caſe, great benefit may be derived from maritime pontoons. It is not our province to enter more fully into the ſubject; thoſe gentlemen who are more immediately concerned, may think the remark worthy of conſideration.

It has been obſerved by the celebrated General George Monk, "that to know how to make an honourable retreat, is one of the principal points of military art, and worthieſt the knowledge of a general to be able upon occaſion to make a ſafe and ſure retreat; for thoſe that can do nothing elſe, can eaſily put themſelves into a war; but to return home again in ſafety, is that which concerneth the honour of a leader."

END OF VOL. I.

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